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## DOUGLAS' VICTORY

GRAVES THE "SOCIALIST" PARTY  
SICK AND SORE—COMFORT REFUSED.

"3.50's" Alliance With the "Noble Wagers of the Class Struggle", Alias the Labor Fakirs, Too Much for Their Inane Tactics—They Lose Official Standing—The S. L. P. All Right.

(Special Correspondence.)

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 11.—As told elsewhere in these columns in the poetic contribution of the "Daily People Bard," entitled, "The Shoe That 'Shoed' the Kangaroo," the Bay State bogus Socialists, alias Kangaroos, are asking themselves, "Was is los mit der barty?" They are sick, and sore. Like Rachael weeping for her children they refuse to be comforted! No wonder! They have lost their standing as a recognized political party, having failed to poll the three per cent. vote required by Massachusetts law. Douglas acted like a magnet attracting steel filings, and as a result "the chickens went home to roost." The bogus Socialist party now rests toes up in that graveyard of political freaks and frauds—the stomach of the Democratic party. "Broadness" and "tolerance" have done their work. The 33,029 votes polled by them for Governor in 1902, fell to 25,251 for the same office in 1903, and this year the returns so far in from twenty-three of the thirty-two cities, and 275 of the 320 towns of the State, gives them 6,516 votes for Governor. As the bogus Socialists long ago lost their reputation as a working class party in the minds of all right-thinking workmen, so now have they lost the political standing.

This last blow is a crusher. It is more than they can be expected to bear up under, especially so, when one remembers that votes, just plain votes, is to these now distracted political quacks, what a mother's milk is to a new-born infant. Poor Kangs, they are fit to be tied, if they are not already, to "3.50" who tied most of them last Tuesday. When the "labor leaders" went over to "3.50" at so much per, the hopes of the erstwhile frolicksome Kangaroos were dashed to earth, cruelly dashed to earth, but how could the Kangs expect, reasonably, such able-bodied and competent "wagers of the class struggle," as the "labor leaders" who made up the "flying wedge," to "nobly wage the class struggle," for fun, when Douglas would pay them good, hard cash to wage it for him, and at the same time not exact of them any duty that is in any way a violation of the Kangaroo conception of the class struggle?

On the other hand, the "narrow-minded," "skynetific," "goted" S. L. P. that has for the last six years been forced to fight, not only the forces of capitalism on the outside, but the labor fakirs and the Social Democratic party to whom Republican legislation gave the name "Socialist" party, to befuddle and fool workmen as well, emerges from the fray with its honorable name unsullied, although its vote has dropped to some extent. Just how much cannot be accurately stated at this time, as our vote is being systematically held back by Republican and Democratic election officials, but enough is known to say truthfully that we will poll sufficient votes so that we can nominate under the law that gives to parties polling 1,000 votes for five successive years the right to nominate without the use of nomination papers. When the vote is officially canvassed the S. L. P. will have substantially 2,000 votes to its credit despite the imbush which was participated in by all the elements of darkness, including the support rendered to capitalism by the entire brood of pure and simple labor fakirs.

The many times "dead" S. L. P. still lives, and gives up its loins for the battles which it will engage in in the future, in which capitalism and its freak and fraud satellites, including the stool-pigeon Kangaroo, and the obscene labor fakir, will go down in obedience to the awakened intelligence of the working class, which will be leavened by the knowledge which this sturdy band, the S. L. P. of the State and nation, will impart in the future, as it has in the past. What cares the class conscious S. L. P. man for the vote which capitalism credits his party with? He knows that at best 'tis but an indication of the temperature, but not the temperature, itself. He knows that the class (the capitalist

# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## FURTHER RETURNS

For complete returns of the Socialist Labor Party vote cast at the past election we will have to wait the slow official count which may not be received from all the States until some time in December. In the meantime we are dependent upon comrades and sympathizers for accounts of the vote. The returns which arrived by "freight" since the last issue are here given:

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 12.—This State cast 2,640 votes for Corregan against 2,599 for Malloney in 1900; 12,854 votes are recorded for Debs; bogus Socialist vote last year was 25,251. Kangaroos are wiped out as an official party. Fall River, Mass., Nov. 11.—Corregan was given 75 votes; 64 were cast for Berry; 223 were recorded for Debs and "S. P." candidate for Governor, 135. Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 12.—The S. L. P. vote here is: Corregan, forty-four; Berry, thirty-five; Rutherford, forty-six; Bresnahan, fifty-seven; Mortensen, fifty; Hoar, sixty; Stevenson, forty-five. Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 11.—The vote for the S. L. P., as obtained from the City Clerk, is: Corregan, 100; Governor, 93; Lieutenant-Governor, 286; Secretary, 203; Treasurer, 176; Attorney-General, 182. Debs got 211. "Socialist" candidate for Governor got 197; last year Kangs got 300. Leominster, Mass., Nov. 10.—Six votes were recorded for Berry against 26 last year. Bogus Socialists got 59 against 145 a year ago. Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 10.—Corregan received 33 votes here and Berry 26. Last year 71 votes were cast. Debs got 379 against 635 last year. Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 10.—Corregan gets 76 votes, Berry 74. Debs received 347. Lowell, Mass., Nov. 10.—This city gives the S. L. P. presidential candidate 89 votes against 56 four years ago. Milford, Mass., Nov. 10.—This place gives 18 votes for Corregan and Cox against 3, four years ago. Debs gets 63, only 22 more than in 1900. Rest of S. L. P. ticket: Governor, 19; Lieutenant Governor, 26; Treasurer, 24; Auditor, 35; Stevenson, 30.

### RHODE ISLAND.

	S. L. P.	"S. P."
President	444	789
Governor	531	677
Lieutenant Governor	868	608
Secretary of State	652	813
Attorney General	645	750
General Treasurer	598	804
Providence		
Mayor	541	

### CONNECTICUT.

South Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 10.—The town of Norwalk contributes 29 votes for Corregan and 6 for Debs. S. L. P. polled 33 votes two years ago. Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 10.—Seventy-four straight votes were cast for the S. L. P. here. Last year the S. L. P. got 68. Debs gets 264 straight and 120 split. Stratford gives Corregan 9 and Debs 10 votes. Stonington, Conn., Nov. 14.—13 votes were cast in this city for Corregan. 73 for Debs. New London, Conn., Nov. 14.—This city cast 11 votes for Corregan. Hartford, Conn., Nov. 10.—Seven-one votes were recorded for the S. L. P. here. This is one more than in 1900. Debs polled 544.

### NEW YORK.

Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The vote cast for Governor in Westchester County, as given here, is 315. Palmyra, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Seven S. L. P. votes were cast in this town. Only 20 out of the 30-so-called Socialists voted here. Last year we had not even a sympathizer here. Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The vote in this city for the S. L. P. is 80. Vote in 1900 was 155. In Cayuga County the vote is 88. Batavia, N. Y., Nov. 11.—This place contributes 37 votes to Corregan; 130 votes are recorded for Debs. Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Further returns give 206 votes for the S. L. P. in the city and 200 in the county. Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Two hundred and ninety-four votes were cast in this city for Corregan. Balance of Monroe county gave 32, making a total of 326. De Leon polled 298, Rochester receiving 270 of them. Debs received 2,160

in county, and S. D. P. candidate for Governor 1,930.

### NEW JERSEY.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 10.—Twenty-two districts give Corregan 238 votes; 63 districts (Passaic county) cast 288 votes for the S. L. P. last year. The whole of Passaic city and part of Paterson is yet to be heard from. Newark, N. J., Nov. 9.—Corregan polled 601 votes in Essex county. Herrschaff, for Governor, polled 588. Trenton, N. J., Nov. 10.—The S. L. P. vote in this city is 64, with half of the precincts to be heard from. I believe figures for 1900 were 42 in whole city. Whole vote here this year will be over 100. K. Newark, N. J., Nov. 10.—S. L. P. vote for Corregan is as follows: Ward 1, 10; 2, 20; 3, 50; 4, 22; 5, 15; 6, 30; 7, 24; 8, 18; 9, 35; 10, 27; 11, 30; 12, 47; 13, 73; 14, 64; 15, 19; total, 438. Debs got 1,971.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

	S. L. P.	"S. P."
Bradock	27	19
North Bradock	12	42
Rankin	8	5
East Pittsburg	16	10
Turtle Creek	6	3
Wilmerding	2	135

Erie, Pa., Nov. 14.—We polled 67 votes in the city of Erie and 9 in the rest of the county. Last year we were not upon the ballot in this State owing to "conditions over which we had no control." J. Devine. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11.—This city cast 376 votes for Corregan and Cox against 290 in 1900. Debs received 3,146. There was not one vote recorded in the election district where I deposited my vote. Thus does capitalism count the forces gathering together to annihilate it. L. Katz.

### GOOD FOR BUENA VISTA.

Buena Vista, Pa., Nov. 11.—Thirteen votes were cast for Corregan here; six for Debs. South Sharon, Pa., Nov. 11.—Six votes were recorded for the S. L. P. in this city, against one two years ago. Debs got 129. Dickinson City, Pa., Nov. 10.—S. L. P. vote in this city is as follows: First ward, 6; second ward, 29; third ward, 10; total, 45. Debs was given 17 votes.

### KENTUCKY.

Fulton, Ky., Nov. 12.—Four votes are recorded here for Corregan and Cox. Debs gets but three.

### OHIO.

Columbus, O., Nov. 11.—Our vote for Corregan and Cox was 135 in Franklin County. Last fall it was 77. Now, comrades, leave no stone unturned; we must get to work and increase the circulation for the Weekly People. The "S. P." vote this fall was 719; last fall, 315.

Canton, O., Nov. 11.—Unofficial returns give Corregan 74 votes in this city, against 52 last year. Debs received 245. "S. P." vote last year was 198.

Hollister, O., Nov. 14.—25 votes were cast for Corregan and Cox here and 27 for the State ticket. Debs was presented with but 14.

### INDIANA.

Marion, Ind., Nov. 14.—94 votes are recorded for Corregan and Cox and 83 for Dillon, S. L. P. candidate for Governor. Vote two years ago was 130. Debs polled 281.

### ILLINOIS.

Granite City, Ill., Nov. 14.—The S. L. P. polled 10 votes in this place. 166 are recorded for Debs, but many of them are split.

### MINNESOTA.

Winona, Minn., Nov. 14.—Winona county contributes 90 votes for Corregan and 113 for Anderson, our candidate for Governor. Debs polled 110, while Nash, the Kangaroo, got but 59. The S. L. P. received the same vote this year for president as in 1900.

### CALIFORNIA.

Tuolumne, Cal., Nov. 12.—Despite our being handicapped, S. L. P. voters having to write the names of ten electors on the ballot, we polled 25 votes, while the bogus Socialists with their candidates' names printed on the ballot received but 44. One vote for the S. L. P. was thrown out.

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## STRIKES

Pure and Simple Union Journal Asks Pertinent Question Regarding Them.

Judging from the results of the struggles on the economic field it would seem that for the present, at any rate, the day of winning great strikes is over. During the last six months not a single strike of any great importance has been successful. On the other hand, the capitalists are assuming the aggressive and almost invariably carry their point. Where the strike fails, the lockout succeeds. The long continued attack of the unions has slackened, and the counter-attack from the capitalist side is being developed and pushed home. The union forces are undoubtedly on the defensive if not on the retreat.

A few months ago, under the leadership of John Mitchell, the miners, with seemingly great resolution and determination, put forward their demand for an increased wage. Not content with a simple refusal, the mine owners met the demand with a counter proposition that wages be reduced. They won. With the consent and by the advice of Mitchell the reduction was submitted to.

Packing house employees recently struck to prevent a reduction in wages from \$8.50 to \$5.50 per week. After a struggle to the limits of physical endurance they were forced to surrender to the employers.

The lockout declared by the employers' association in the building trades in New York City begins to tell the same story. One by one the unions surrender and resume work. Internal dissensions help along the disintegration which is being so complacently noticed in the capitalist press.

The lockout or shut down (the terms are identical in this case) of the harvester trust plants against its employees has had a similar result. Nine thousand men have gone back to work "as individuals," their hours of labor have been increased and their wages reduced from 10 to 20 per cent. The "ultimatum" of the trust was accepted with practically no resistance. As the press says, "there was no serious manifestation of discontent."

There remains but one strike of any importance—that of the Fall River textile workers. Like most of the others it is a defensive strike—a strike against reduction of wages; a strike of famished and starving men and women and against the demands of powerful and wealthy cotton lords. And like the others, it is practically lost already. There is hardly a shadow of doubt, except perhaps in the minds of those who delude themselves with false hopes, but that the reduction will have to be submitted to. The places of the strikers are already taken—in fact, were taken before the strike was declared—taken by the child slaves of the cotton mills of Georgia and Alabama—mills owned in many cases by the New England cotton lords against whom the strike was declared.

What do these things mean? They can have but one meaning: they signify that organized labor has not only lost its power of attack, but is now on the defensive, and even its defensive power is being broken down. They mean that the "principle" of the "open shop" is becoming triumphant all along the line—that the Parry tactics are all powerful.

And they mean yet more. They indicate that no reversal of positions need be expected. This special counter-organization of capitalism is still immature and undeveloped, yet it has sufficed to defeat labor organizations which have, taken years of hard and self-sacrificing work to establish. And as it is being strengthened and developed every day, its future efficiency in the same direction cannot be questioned.

But, broadly speaking, they mean something more. They mean that the old tactics having failed, new ones must be adopted. Capitalism must be opposed politically to be opposed successfully. Its economic power is too great to be met by that of the workers. Its political power is nothing when the workers understand theirs and use it intelligently. And such use will destroy completely the economic power of capitalism, and transfer it to the working class.—New York "Trade Union Chronicle."

### LOOKING AHEAD.

(From New York Evening Post, Nov. 5.)

Next Tuesday's election should not be thought of as standing by itself. It will have a powerful influence upon the po-

litical alignments and movements, not only of the next four years, but of the next eight. As the battle goes on November 8, 1904, so will the lines of battle be determined in November, 1908. The whole question of conservatism and radicalism in the following Presidential election, as well as in the one at hand, is really upon us for decision now. "The present day," said Metternich, "has no value for me except as the eve of tomorrow; it is with to-morrow that my spirit wrestles." It is the morrow of the election that thoughtful and patriotic citizens should bear in mind as they make their choice between Roosevelt and Parker.

Do they want their next choice to be between Roosevelt and Bryan, Roosevelt and Hearst, Roosevelt and Debs? In other words, do they wish to see a conservatively progressive Democracy beaten this year, with the consequence that the party will be flung back into the hands of agitators and incendiaries? That such a result would follow Parker's defeat—especially if his defeat should be overwhelming—is writ so large on the scroll of the fates, that only the blind can fail to read the warning. People have been breathing relief ever since Parker was nominated. The country was safe in any event. It was not necessary to go through this campaign in fear and trembling, not knowing whether the verdict at the polls would mean a frightful impairment of property. But if the reorganized Democracy fails this year—particularly if it fails disastrously—it infallibly means that the extremists and the levellers will be in undisputed control four years from now. Then we should indeed have a nerve-racking and business-upheaving campaign, compared with which the two Bryan elections would seem like afternoon teas.

This is a legitimate and powerful argument for straining every nerve to give Parker strong support. We know that not a few New York business men, who can see beyond their noses, are deeply interested by it. Many Republicans in this city will vote for Parker on that principle. They do not desire his election outright. Still, they are anxious that he should get a large vote. If he carried New York State handsomely, and still fell short in the electoral college, they would be well pleased, for that would be a plain intimation to the Democratic party that the road to success had been found, even if the goal had not been reached at the first attempt.

There is another aspect of this line of reasoning, equally cogent with many minds. It is that it is desirable, if Roosevelt is to be elected, that it should be by a narrow majority. Thousands of Republicans the country over agree with Mr. Carnegie in hoping that Roosevelt may succeed, "but not by a great vote." They wish him to be saved, yet so as by fire. The reason is, of course, that they think he is in need of restraint, and that a great Democratic vote, with signs everywhere of Republican disaffection, even if he barely carries off the victory, will have a sobering effect upon him—and it is idle to pretend that steady-going business men like his erratic and spectacular ways. Some may say that this would make no difference; that all that the President wants is four years more of power, however obtained, and that he will go his own gait after election more headstrong than ever. But the real argument is that he will be restrained through his own party in Congress, even if not in his own desires. Even if he snaps his fingers at the future, when once he has had his day, it is certain that a Republican House and Senate will not. If they see in a rising Democratic vote in the conservative East the handwriting on the wall, they will remonstrate against more rough riding in the Presidency, and will be able, by their control of legislation, to curb Mr. Roosevelt when most disposed to take the bit in his teeth and bolt over the fence.

The arguments we are stating are simply those which we know to be weighing heavily with far-sighted Republicans in this city and State, so many of whom will give their votes to Parker and their vows to Roosevelt. There is, however, another view of the matter which perhaps goes even deeper. How is a healthy radicalism in our politics best to be made effective? Mr. Maurice Low writes in the "Monthly Review" of what he considers the doleful outlook for American radicalism. Compared with the prospect in England, it certainly appears so. Yet no reflecting man can doubt that we need the progressive spirit in our public legislation; that our taxation ought to be made just; that the laws affecting the distribu-

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## OUR NEXT MOVE

JUST READ THE WORDS THAT FOLLOW—YOU WILL FIND THEY ARE NOT HOLLOW.

But Have Meaning, and Are Worthy of Your Thought—Pay Unto Them Strict Attention—In Your Mind Give Them Retention—and You'll See With What Importance They Are Fought.

Election day is over—The robbers are in clover—They have looted the voting toilers Into landing them again—But, we know the time is coming When they'll change the tune they're humming. When the working class awakens And the voters will be MEN.

We have done our year's campaigning To sow seeds of knowledge straining Our principles maintaining—To our colors standing true. And, this special phase completed, Undismayed and undefeated—Plain our duty is before us To begin right now anew.

Get a hustle And a bustle, Make the autumn leaves to rustle With the breeze made as you tussle With the next move we're on hand. Let the workers know you're living And have not one slight misgiving That the future will be ours For we know just where we stand.

'Tis a move for education And increasing agitation, With improved organization To conduct our class's fight. A move to help make bigger A weapon that will figure In dealing blows with vigor To the enemies of Right—Teach the working population Of this robber-bidden nation How to gain emancipation—One to spread abroad the Light Which will soon dispel the darkness Of the Capitalist night.

Our PARTY PRESS I'm meaning, As you will ere this be gleaming—And our efforts should be leaning Toward making it a power—Get it in a strong position To perform its noble mission In the system's abolition Making capitalists cower Before toilers, who awaking—Who've of KNOWLEDGE been partaking—Will, their chains from off them shaking, Speed the plunderers' reckoning hour.

Soon "Thanksgiving" day is coming, We then should have things humming At a bustling entertainment That will prove we know what's what. That we recognize that our Need is KNOWLEDGE which is power And are strengthening a weapon Which will surely reach the spot.

That we know that Education Of our class throughout the nation Is the means for cultivation Of the seed which we have sown—And determined that no longer Hampered, but by us made stronger, Our PARTY PRESS shall flourish—Teach our class to claim its own. Get your tickets, then, and hustle! Get a move on! Make a bustle! See that this year's Entertainment Is the best that's ever been, Help to make our PRESS a power, Growing stronger every hour, Giving all our fellow-wage slaves KNOWLEDGE which will make them men.

Nov. 14, 1904  
tion of wealth should be less unfair. But at the hands of which party are we more likely to get this progress? The party that stands pat upon stolid contentment with things as they are? Or the party that contains the largest number of forward-minded radicals who are at present under such cautious control that they can effect reforms without seeming to threaten a revolution? The answer seems not at all doubtful to us; and is one reason more for those who vote, not simply for this year and the immediate result, but with an eye to future and far-reaching consequences, to give their suffrage to Judge Parker.



## THE IRREPRESSIBLE

## CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day—Its History, Significance and Failure, Culminating in the Capitalist Riots of 1904.

Written by H. J. BRIMBLE,  
Florence, Colorado, 1904.

## FOUR EPISODE.—Continued.

## CIVIL LAW SUSPENDED.

Before giving the decision of the Supreme Court, which was not handed down until the fateful 6th of June, we must go back for a few minutes to San Miguel County. On May 5, Judge Stevens instructed the Sheriff to notify the members of the grand and petit juries that they were excused from duty at the May term of the District Court, the Judge's reason for such action being that in his opinion existing conditions in San Miguel County would tend to bias the opinions of the jurors, and accordingly fair and impartial trials by jury could not be held at this time. He would hear court cases only.

Shortly after the District Court was called to order, on May 10, for the May term, it was peremptorily adjourned by Judge Stevens. Instead of giving his reasons for the discharge of the grand and petit jurors, the week previous, the Judge spoke as follows, and what he says is a scathing criticism of the manner in which "law and order" brought into being by Peabody, are maintained by the particular friends of good government in San Miguel County.

## JUDGE STEVENS' SCATHING CRITICISM.

"Gentlemen of the bar, I came here yesterday for the purpose of opening court and transacting such business as I felt the conditions would justify.

"I find a different condition than what I had expected. The demonstration last night upon the arrival of the train could only have been planned and executed for the purpose of showing the contempt of the militia and a certain portion of this community for the civil authority of the State and the civil authority of this district. I had always been led to suppose from such research as I have been able to make that in a Republic like ours the people were supreme; that the people had expressed their will in a Constitution which was enacted for the government of all authority in this State. That Constitution provides that the military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil authorities. It is doubtless construed differently, however, by the Executive, who has declared this county to be in a state of insurrection and has declared martial law within its limits. In effect, therefore, the Executive has said that there is no law in this county, except the military commander.

"I can only believe from the indications, from the demonstrations that have been made, and the conditions which seem to exist here, that the Executive and the militia and a portion of the people of this community are willing that this court should be opened and such business transacted and such orders of the court executed as meet the approval of the military commander and a portion of the people of this community; but that such portion of the orders of this court, or the decrees of this court that do not meet with the approval of the militia and the people of this county, may not be executed. Under such circumstances, the court would not be in a position to enforce its lawful orders, or what it conveys to be its lawful orders.

"Such being the case, it would simply be a farce to attempt to enforce civil law in this county. It seems to the court, further, that the members of the bar of this county, with a few exceptions, have become imbued with the military spirit to such an extent that they would not feel right in assisting this court in the proper transaction of the business of this term. Under such circumstances the court will be greatly hampered should it attempt to do business. For that reason I have decided that until a different condition exists, until the supremacy of the civil authorities is acknowledged in this county, I shall not attempt to transact any business within its limits.

"It is, therefore, ordered that all matters pending and undetermined in this court be continued until the next term.

"It is further ordered that this court be adjourned sine die."

Thus did Judge Stevens answer the insults and indignities heaped upon him. Of all the attorneys of San Miguel County, but two stood by the Judge, the actions of the others bearing out the strictures passed upon them from the bench.

## LYING PRESS PROMOTES LAWLESSNESS.

The immediate cause of Judge Stevens' action was the demonstration at the railway depot in Telluride upon arrival of the train from Ouray, on the evening of the 9th. The "Daily Journal," of Telluride, had printed a story to the effect that the Judge was bringing with him a number of the deported miners, and when the train arrived twenty-five soldiers and three hundred armed citizens surrounded and searched the cars, scrutinizing closely those who alighted. Judge Stevens was forced to walk through a line of soldiers and a crowd of vigilantes, who, as he expressed it, were anxious to show the contempt which they felt for the civil power. He characterized the "Journal" story as a barefaced lie, holding the editors responsible until furnished with the name of the correspondent who was said to have sent it in. It may be said that this offense of the editor of the "Journal," which had it been committed by any one connected with the labor movement, would have landed the offenders in jail, and that speedily, stands to this day as an attempt to stir up a riot against a man whose sole offense had been that he declined to commit his conscience to the keeping of the Citizens' Alliance, the Mine Owners' Association and their puppets, the State Administration. The editor of the "Daily Journal" is a particularly murderous brute, and his vicious attack upon Judge Stevens is but a mild specimen of his outbreaks. What would you think of a man who deliberately incited to murder and riot?

## "LAW RESPECTED" AND "ORDER ESTABLISHED."

Next day the attorneys of San Miguel County came out with a statement, which, instead of clearing them, proved that Judge Stevens was entirely in the right when he declared them to be committed to the side of the exploiters, and the Judge's declaration to try cases the settlement of which was desired by the men who were determined that he should not try all the cases upon the docket, or do the business that might be brought before him, goes to show that men possessed of backbones are not yet extinct in this State.

"Law respected" and "order established" in San Miguel County! That is what Peabody would like people to believe to be the case. Compare it with the facts as stated above.

## THE FATEFUL 6TH OF JUNE.

June 6 stands out in the history of the labor movement in Colorado as one of the blackest of days. Early in the morning the station platform at Independence, Colo., upon which a number of non-union men were waiting for the train, was blown up and fourteen men were killed and a number injured, several of whom have since died. This was the excuse long sought by the Mine Owners' Association of the Cripple Creek district and the Citizens' Alliance to inaugurate the long-desired war of extermination upon the Western Federation of Miners, the echoes of which have sounded wherever men are interested in the labor question. This incident will be treated in its proper place, however, and now we must go on to the other great event of that fateful day.

Upon the face of things, the verdict of the Supreme Court in the case of C. H. Moyer's application for a writ of habeas corpus was a complete victory for the State. Two of the Judges, Gabbert, Chief Justice, and Campbell, Associate, sustained the Governor upon every contention. Steele, Associate, dissented.

That our readers may appreciate the position taken by the Supreme Court, I herewith give a summary of its verdict, as printed in the "Denver Republican," which, naturally, was overjoyed at the outcome of the trial.

## SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS GOVERNOR'S EXCLUSIVE POWERS.

"In effect, the opinion holds: First—That the Governor has exclusive constitutional power to determine and say whether insurrection and rebellion exists, and no authority can review or deny his decision.

"Second—The Governor is vested with the constitutional right to call out the military forces of the State to suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

"Third—In the course of such suppression it is right for the Governor to order a soldier to kill or imprison offenders, and those who obey such orders are protected by the constitutional authority vested in the Governor. When imprisonment is resorted to as a means of suppressing insurrection, such imprisonment is lawful as much as if the warrant had been sworn out in a court of competent jurisdiction, and the judiciary must not interfere in any way.

"Fourth—The Governor has a right to determine when an insurrection has been suppressed, and until he so determines any imprisonment still remains lawful."

## POLITICAL DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMIC DESPOTISM INCOMPATIBLE.

To such a pass has democracy in America come! If we have fallen to the level of Mexico, it is best that the fact be known at once! In disseminating a knowledge of the conditions obtaining in Colorado and the opinions held by the ruling classes here, the writer is doing his best to awaken the workers to the inevitable importation of Colorado methods into every State of the Union, whenever our friends, the capitalists, feel equal to the task.

Workingmen who read these pages, my work is of no avail if I fail to make you aware of the Democles' sword that is hanging over us all. As we well know, political democracy will not work with economic despotism, and the capitalists are as well aware of the fact as is the most advanced Socialist; and they are not only aware of the fact; they are working with might and main to make their political condition equal to their industrial position. Hence the Colorado decision. A Governor who desires to push the principle laid down by the Supreme Court to its logical conclusion could, were he backed by the dominant party, perpetuate himself in office and his party in power. With a full consciousness of what I am saying, I declare that this is the programme of the capitalist class in Colorado, and in the United States. If the workingmen fail to see just how far things have gone, let them read the decision quoted above, and realize its import; and, if that be not enough, remember that it is law by order of the tools of the ruling class and the consent of those who criticized it from the capitalist reform standpoint.

## CONSTITUTION NOT CONSTRUED, BUT IGNORED.

Judge Steele, as I said, dissented. His opinion, handed down some time later, handles the verdict of his colleagues pretty roughly. He flatly denies their main contention, and declares that the Legislature alone, and not the Governor, has the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. In fact, the Judge said:

"The court has not construed the Constitution; it has ignored it; and the result has been that it has made greater inroads on the Constitution than it intended, and that not one of the guarantees of personal liberty can now be enforced.

"This sentence inflicts a fatal wound upon civil liberty, suspends indefinitely the writ of habeas corpus, annuls that section of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and characterizes the declaration of the Supreme Court of the United States as an absurdity.

"I know of no authority that vests in the Governor the power to arrest one who he may think will commit an offense."

Considerable time elapsed between the handing down of the verdict of the Supreme Court and the opinion of Judge Steele, but, for the sake of comparison, we have placed them together.

## CAPITALISTS FEAR A REVERSAL OF DESPOTIC PRINCIPLE.

The capitalists and their henchmen were mightily pleased at

their success, but, as they enjoyed their feast, a spectre sat at the table with them, the red spectre of the proletariat, no longer in doubt as to the real issue, using the weapon that is being wielded by the capitalist class, to put that class out of existence. And the spectre, foreshadowed by Mr. Richardson in his address before the Supreme Court, would not down. Many of those who ostensibly sympathized with Charles H. Moyer felt keener pangs over the possible use to which the principle laid down by the Supreme Court might be put by our triumphant class. Yes; the thought haunted them like a vision of hell. Men, some of those who cried out against the verdict of the court, were thinking more of the perpetuation of capitalism than of the liberty of Charles H. Moyer. This applies particularly to the case of Senator T. M. Patterson, that champion humbug and decoy duck of the exploiters. His sense of perception showed him the power latent in the principle grasped by Peabody, and he trembled for the system which has made him, a professional "friend of labor," a millionaire. Socialists have languished in jail, and he cared not at all. Now that some of our class are awakening to a realization of what it all means, he is alarmed at the possible downfall of capitalism, which has no better friend than this man. Instead of leading the revolt against the usurper who now occupies the gubernatorial chair, and instead of moving the impeachment of the tools of capitalism who now disgrace the Supreme bench, Patterson's plea was: "It is law, and, until it is changed, we must obey it." When, may I ask, are the capitalists of the State and nation going to cut their own throats by replacing laws favorable to their own class with threats favorable to the workingmen? Patterson's solution of the problem is to put other capitalists in power.

## "LAW OF THE LAND" WILL OF THE DOMINANT CLASS.

The simple fact of the matter is that the Socialist contention to the effect that the law of the land is the will of the dominant class is amply borne out by the decision of the Colorado court, and the hair-splitters are simply trying to conceal that fact. Judge Steele tries to make the danger of Peabody's course apparent when he says:

"When we say to our Governor, 'You have unlimited and arbitrary power,' we clothe future Governors with that power. We cannot change the Constitution to meet conditions. We cannot deny liberty to-day and grant it to-morrow; we cannot grant it to those theretofore above suspicion and deny it to those suspected of crime; for the Constitution is for all men—'for the favorite at court; for the countryman at plow,' at all times, and under all circumstances."

That is what is worrying the more timid upholders of capitalism. They foresee the day when we may be in a position to give the Bells, the Peabodys, and they who are pulling the strings behind these puppets, a dose of their own medicine.

But it isn't worrying the thoroughgoing and unscrupulous upholders of capitalism. The Judges of the Supreme Court, who now hand over the most precious jewel in the Constitution to be trampled under foot by the men whose law is but their will, would, in case the conditions were reversed, find little difficulty in reversing this year's verdict, in the hope of saving the class to whose interests they are pledged.

It is imperative that the workingman who is to set about his emancipation, in company with like-minded men, reject once for all the fraudulent claim of our capitalist courts to impartiality. Figs do not produce thistles, nor thistles figs. How, then, may we expect a system based upon injustice to bring forth justice?

## TRIUMPHANT CAPITALISM EXULTS.

Governor Peabody and his men did not attempt to conceal their gratification over the verdict of the Supreme Court, and it really looked as if C. H. Moyer was to be held a prisoner indefinitely. The members of the Administration and the men who made and used them, together with the journals committed to their cause, spoke exultingly of the vindication of the Governor. But, even as they laughed at the humiliation of their foe, they were riding to a fall, and not only were they to be involved in the undying disgrace of having held a man prisoner without the slightest shadow of excuse, under the law, that the cause of as piratical a set of exploiters as ever existed in this or any other country might be furthered, they were to pull down with them the immaculate Judges who, for reasons best known to themselves, had declared the Governor a Czar, and had made him the master, and not the servant, of the Judiciary and Legislature.

Senator T. M. Patterson, in speaking before the Democratic convention at Pueblo, declared that the decision of the Supreme Court made it possible for the Governor to dispense with elections, were he so disposed. No one, so far as I am aware, has successfully combated this view of the Senator's, for the reason that it is a simple statement of fact.

## USURPATION AND THE BALLOT.

Even as I write, the militia is being used for the purpose of turning over Teller County, a Democratic stronghold, to the Republicans, and in this the Governor's policy is being furthered by men who are Democrats nominally and capitalists really. And again, I think it will be shown that a plot was on foot in the last municipal campaign in Denver to have the soldiers seize the polling places in precincts supposed to be strongholds of the opposition to the Citizens' Alliance; in fact, I am informed that in certain places militiamen, in citizens' clothes, did take possession of the ballot boxes.

These things, with the events that are now being worked out in Teller County, show that Senator Patterson, in saying that the Governor could, under the decision of the Supreme Court, declare any county supposed to be hostile to his interest to be in a state of insurrection upon election day, seize the ballot boxes and declare the election was well within the bounds of possibility, nay, of probability.

As I have said before, the anxiety of men of the Patterson stamp is not directed so much against the possible usurpation of power on the part of Governor Peabody as it is against a possible use of the principle laid down by the Supreme Court by a proletariat that shall have passed beyond the glamor and the spell cast over it by such as he. I cannot, at this time, bring forward the evidence at hand in support of this contention, but I can assure the reader that the evidence is not lacking. As is well known to every member of the Socialist Labor Party, the professional friend of labor is our most elusive foe and the capitalist's best friend.

## ENTER THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

But we must get back to Moyer. Immediately upon the handing down of the verdict of the Supreme Court, the attorney for Moyer, E. F. Richardson, moved for a rehearing. This was merely a blind, and, while Peabody, Bell & Co. were revelling in their newly-acquired authority, they were thunder-stricken to hear that Mr. Richardson had slipped quietly down to St. Louis, and had there obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Thayer, in the United States District Court, in the case of C. H. Moyer, then in custody of the military in San Miguel County, under the orders of Governor Peabody.

Poor, silly Peabody; poor, foolish Bell! It makes one laugh to think of the sorry figure cut by the statesman and his gallant general when they heard of Judge Thayer's action. Immediately upon the receipt of the news from St. Louis, the State House crowd assembled in great agitation. Do something they must. Peabody could not send, nor Bell take, their soldiers into Judge Thayer's court, to defy and deride him. John M. Waldron would not dare take liberties before Judge Thayer, as he had before the "Supreme Court" of Colorado. They realized that the complexion of the matter was changed. They were up against a different man, and, worse than that, a larger audience. With the people of the country informed as to every step taken, it would not do to attempt to trample Judge Thayer's decision into the ground, should it prove hostile to Peabody, Bell & Co., as they had done in the case of Judge Wardlaw and Judge Stevens. No; the case was altered, and this is the manner in which they settled it.

## CIRCUMVENTING AND NULLIFYING THE LAW.

Within a very few minutes of the receipt of the news at the State House, the Governor declared the insurrection in San Miguel County to be suppressed and martial law at an end, Moyer being thereby turned over to the civil authorities. Think of it! The terrible war in "The San Juan" was brought to an end by a telephone message. Could the absurdity of the position taken by Peabody be more thoroughly demonstrated?

To shield himself from the hoots of derision that greeted his cowardly backdown, the Governor and his Adjutant-General lied glibly and strenuously in an attempt to make it appear that they had declared martial law in San Miguel County at an end before hearing of Judge Thayer's granting of the writ. All to no purpose, however, as it was proved, by the best of evidence, that they had not the slightest intention of declaring the war at an end, and, as a matter of fact, did not declare it off until after the news came from St. Louis. Thus they put themselves on record as a pack of cowards, liars and would-be tyrants.

When Peabody made answer to Judge Thayer's writ, he simply said "We haven't got the man," and, of course, the matter was dropped.

The Governor had expressed himself as being anxious to have the case tried before any court, so certain was he of vindication. This was his opportunity, and the confidence he felt in his position may be gauged fairly accurately from the fact that he fell all over himself in having the military turn Moyer loose, thus enabling himself to avoid appearing before Judge Thayer. Bell, the ass, said that Mr. Richardson was in contempt of court for having sued out a writ before Judge Thayer while the rehearing was pending before the Supreme Court. Peabody's hired man would have liked to have been able to punish Mr. Richardson for having outwitted Moyer's enemies, just as Walter Kenley had assaulted the attorney when he had defeated the mine-managers in San Miguel County. The champions of law and order know but one real argument, and that is brute force.

## MOYER'S RELEASE AND REARREST.

Seeing that they could not do anything further with Moyer in San Miguel County, the authorities had one of their tools swear out a warrant in Teller County, and on June 18 the president of the Western Federation of Miners was turned over by the Sheriff of San Miguel County to officers from Cripple Creek, to which place he was taken, there to answer a charge of being concerned in the Vindicator explosion. Of course, this was simply an attempt on the part of the State authorities to prolong Moyer's captivity indefinitely. Moyer's release, however, came on July 5, when, having been charged, along with forty-seven other officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners, with complicity in the Victor riots of June 6, he was bailed out in the sum of \$10,000, after an imprisonment of 103 days in Telluride and Cripple Creek. At this point his case merges with that of the others, and will be considered in our treatment of the Cripple Creek phase of the class war in Colorado.

(To be Continued Next Week.)

## THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CLUB OF BOSTON

—:—Will Hold Its—:—

## GRAND ANNUAL FAIR

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings,

November 17, 18 and 19

— in —

## KOSSUTH HALL

1095 Tremont Street, ROXBURY, BOSTON.

A complete program of amusements will be provided for all who love fun. The music for the dancing will be furnished by DOHERTY'S POPULAR ORCHESTRA.

— ADMISSION is only TEN CENTS. —



## CORRESPONDENCE

CONTRIBUTORS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN "IT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS. REMITS THEM OUR EDITORIAL AND ADDRESS. SOME OTHERS WILL BE "COGNOMIZED."

## THE VOTE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The smoke raised by capitalism on November 8, has sufficiently subsided to make the following statement. There is not the slightest doubt that the capitalist election officials are holding back the vote cast by the S. L. P. in this State. Undoubtedly many of our votes have been stolen for the benefit of one or the other of the Democratic and Republican plunderers of the working class. What we have been allowed to get from them indicates that, despite the landslide for "3.50" Douglas, in which the bogus Socialists were gathered to their fathers," by having lost their three per cent. standing, our vote has suffered but little.

The "labor leaders" are taking the entire credit for the election of "3.50" Douglas. The Hearst and other yellow journals are booming the "labor leaders" and commending "union labor" for the victory that was won by the free trade Democrats, aided by the reciprocity Republicans, of whom there are quite a number in this State.

The fact that this victory by the capitalists is accredited to the "labor leaders" who merely helped it along, is an added reason why the Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, together with all the well wishers of the working class, should at once begin to perfect the organization that is absolutely necessary to defeat this brood of Judas Iscariots, and the class which employs them.

Each successive campaign demonstrates clearer and clearer that the one thing requisite to success is organization. Work as we may, we will ultimately have to see it in that light. So let us, one and all, begin NOW to build the organization that will be opposed to capitalism in the campaign of 1905, and the others that will follow it, until the beast of capitalism is laid low forever.

The fate of the bogus Socialist party in this State, is the fate of every body of men who are held together by no stronger bond than sentiment and compromise. If we are to succeed, and we MUST succeed, we must never forget the immortal words of Marx: "The emancipation of the working class must be the work of the working class itself." Let us, one and all, armed with the knowledge which our press and literature give to all, catch the inspiration and zeal which these words of Marx give to the intelligent class conscious, honest members of the working class, and labor unceasingly to the end that the capitalist system, with all its props and retainers, is laid low for all time, and the Socialist Republic has taken the place of this damnable system which not only herds the wage slaves in the factory, but at the ballot box as well, there to set the seal of approval on the system that robs them.

To this end, I repeat again, let us, of the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the Bay State, organize and leave no stone unturned until we have reached this great goal. If there are some who are tired out by the long marches of the past they will undoubtedly step aside to take a rest, and not hinder those who insist on the conditional surrender of the tools of production and distribution by the capitalist class to the proletariat. These are stirring times that demand stirring men.

Michael T. Berry.  
Lynn, Mass., Nov. 10.

## WAGES SMALL, WORKMEN STEAL

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Dayton Manufacturing Company, mentioned in the enclosed clipping, is the same firm which won such a sweeping victory in the courts some two or three years ago against its striking employees.

At the time of the above mentioned victory a copy of the decision handed down by Judge Kumler was gotten up in pamphlet form for distribution, as a warning to the working class of Dayton, showing what they would get when haled to court by their employers. Yours fraternally,  
J. K. F.  
Dayton, O., Nov. 5.

[Enclosure.]  
(Dayton Daily News, Nov. 2, 1904.)  
BRASS.

Filled Full Dinner Pail in This Instance, and Two Young Men Were Caught With Goods on Them.

THEY SAID THEY HAD TO STEAL TO GET MONEY.

Salary Was Too Small, Was the Explanation Made to Court—Judge Sullivan Fined Them Each \$20 and Costs—Escaped Workhouse

For some time past the Dayton Manufacturing Company has been missing considerable quantities of brass from its foundry. It was a comparatively easy matter for the company to detect the loss of the brass, owing to the price of it, which is seven cents per pound, and the fact that because of its value, a close watch was kept on the quantity bought in raw material and sold in manufactured form. Several employees were suspected, and some of the stolen brass was traced to their lockers. The police were then informed, and Chief of Detectives Walter Hughes detailed Detective Billy Gugel to work up the case.

After a careful investigation, Gugel journeyed out to the brass foundry Tuesday afternoon just about quitting time, and sought the aid of Officer McMahon, who runs the beat. The two then lay in wait, and when they saw two of the employees leaving the factory carrying what seemed to be unusually heavy dinner baskets, they arrested the two, and lifted their baskets. They were found to be heavy, and when opened a considerable quantity of brass was found in each.

The fellows were then sent to the Central Police Station, where they registered as Frank Wassenich and Theodore Teague, each aged 21 years. Wassenich lives with his parents, and Teague's parents live at West Milton, and he boards in the city. They were arraigned before Judge Sullivan in the Criminal Court Wednesday morning, and both pleaded guilty. They admitted that they had been stealing brass for some time, and had been selling it to junk dealers. Wassenich had 26 pounds of the metal in his dinner basket when arrested. It was valued at \$3.50. Teague had 37 pounds, valued at \$5. They stated that they would not offend again, and offered in extenuation of their crime that they earned only \$4 per week each, which was not enough to pay their board. Both had been employed at the factory three years.

The court informed the prisoners that they would be sent to the workhouse each for a term of sixty days, but in view of their past good conduct he would fine them \$20 each, and not assess the workhouse sentence. Both professed contrition, and promised never to steal again.

## DOCUMENTS FOR FUTURE HISTORY

## I. TAIT'S THEORY.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The following statement was made by Secretary of War Taft to-day:

"Of course I am very much gratified with the result, as every member of the Administration of President Roosevelt must be in this emphatic and exceptional popular approval of him and his character and his course, but the sweeping nature of the victory, evidencing as it does the confidence of the American people in the purposes and future acts of the Republican Administration, does not in the slightest degree diminish the responsibility of those charged with the power and duty of carrying on the Government, or diminish in any way the care with which the public interests must be protected.

"The danger in the case of such a victory is that it may lead to a relaxing of the self-restraint that is more certain to be exercised when the danger of a political change is more probable. It is no unheard of thing to have a majority as large and sweeping as this followed by a defeat equally emphatic at the next Presidential election, and it should be, as I have no doubt it will be, the aim, both of the Administration and the Republican majority in the legislative branch of the Government, so to shape the policies to be pursued as to continue to deserve the approval of the country in subsequent elections."

## II. BELL'S PRACTICE.

Denver, Nov. 10.—General Sherman Bell to-day issued a manifesto in which he classes Moyer, Haywood and the Western Federation of Miners as "anarchists and socialists, their professions being dynamite, law, politics and newspaper, a co-partnership of crime in all these professions, with Thomas M. Patterson, W. D. Haywood, Charles Moyer, Charles S. Thomas, Richardson, Thomas J. Hughes, H. M. Teller and Alva Adams, who pose as brigadier-generals and senators of the socialist army of insurgents, upholding and descending to such crimes as the Vin-

## BRYAN'S STATEMENT

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 10.—William J. Bryan in an extended statement issued last night, insists that the Democracy, if it desires success, must break away from conservatism and stand for reforms that appeal to the people. He says:

"The Democratic party has met with an overwhelming defeat in the national election. As yet the returns are not sufficiently complete to permit analysis, and it is impossible to say whether the result is due to an actual increase in the number of Republican voters or a falling off in the Democratic vote. This phase of the subject will be dealt with next week when the returns are all in.

"The questions for consideration at this time are, What lesson does the election teach and what of the future? The defeat of Judge Parker should not be considered a personal one. He did as well as he could under the circumstances; he was the victim of unfavorable conditions and a mistaken party policy. He grew in popularity as the campaign progressed and expressed himself more and more strongly upon the trust question, but could not overcome the heavy odds against him.

"The so-called conservative Democrats charged the defeats of 1893 and 1900 to the party's position on the money question and insisted that a victory could be won by dropping the coinage question entirely. The convention accepted this theory and the platform made no reference to the money question, but Judge Parker felt that it was his duty to announce his personal adherence to the gold standard.

"His gold telegram, as it was called, while embarrassing to the Democrats of the West and South, was applauded by the Eastern press. He had the cordial indorsement of Mr. Cleveland, who certified that the party had returned to safety and sanity. He had the support of the Democratic papers which bolted in 1893, and he also had the aid of nearly all of those who were prominent in the campaigns of 1893 and 1900, and yet his defeat is apparently greater than that of the party suffered in either of those years.

"It is unquestionable also that Judge Parker's defeat was not local but general—the returns from the Eastern States being as disappointing as the returns from the West. The reorganizers were in complete control of the party, they planned the campaign and carried it on according to their own views, and the verdict against their plan is a unanimous one. Surely silver cannot be blamed for this defeat, for the campaign was run on a gold basis; neither can the defeat be charged to emphatic condemnation of the trusts for the trusts were not assailed as vigorously this year as they were four years ago. It is evident that the campaign did not turn upon the question of imperialism, and it is not fair to consider the result as a personal victory for the President, although his administration was the subject of criticism.

"The result was due to the fact that the Democratic party attempted to be conservative in the presence of conditions which demand radical remedies. It sounded a partial retreat when it should have ordered a charge all along the line. In 1896 the line was drawn for the first time during the present generation between plutocracy and democracy, and the party's stand on the side of democracy alienated a large number of plutocratic Democrats, who, in the nature of things, cannot be expected to return, and it drew to itself a large number of earnest advocates of reform whose attachment to its reforms is much stronger than attachment to any party name.

"The Republican party assumed, as it were, the conservative position. That is, it defends those who, having secured unfair advantages through class legislation, insist that they shall not be disturbed, no matter how oppressive these exactions may become. The Democratic party cannot hope to compete successfully with the Republican party for this support. To win the support of the plutocratic element of the country the party would have to become more plutocratic than the Republican party, and it could not do this without losing several times as many voters as that course would win. The Democratic party has nothing to gain by catering to organized and predatory wealth. It must not only do

dictator and independence depot exploitations." General Bell adds: "If these people were tried, found guilty and hung in accordance with the Chicago affair, they would have to be buried in the Gulf of Mexico in order to have one long funeral procession from Colorado to the Gulf." "All the good citizens of Colorado who would be glad of the opportunity to participate and join the procession of them all individually and collectively, to the end there would be no more remembrance among men, women and children of such vile and villainous wretches."

without such support, but it can strengthen itself by inviting the open and emphatic opposition of those elements.

"The campaign just closed shows that it is inexpedient from the standpoint of policy, as it is wrong from the standpoint of principle, to attempt any conciliation of the industrial and financial despots who are gradually getting control of the avenues of wealth. The Democratic party, if it hopes to win success, must take the side of the plain, common people. The Commoner (Mr. Bryan's paper) has in the past two years pointed out the futility of any attempt to compromise with wrong or to patch up a peace with the great corporations which are now exploiting the public, but the Southern Democrats were so alarmed by the race issue that they listened, rather reluctantly, to it said to their credit, to the promises of success held out by those who had contributed to the defeat of the party in the two preceding campaigns. The experiment has been a costly one, and it is not likely to be repeated during the present generation.

"The Eastern Democrats were also deceived. They were led to believe that the magnates and monopolists who coerced the voters in 1896 and supplied an enormous campaign fund in 1896 and 1900 would help the Democratic party if our party would only be less radical. The corporation press aided in this deception, and even the Republican papers professed an unselfish desire to help build up the Democratic party.

"The election has opened the eyes of the hundreds of honest and well meaning Democrats who a few months ago favored the reorganization of the party. These men now see that they must either go into the Republican party or join with the Democrats of the West and South in making the Democratic party a positive, aggressive and progressive reform organization. There is no middle ground.

"Mr. Bryan did what he could to prevent the reorganization of the Democratic party; when he failed in this he did what he could to aid Parker and Davis in order to secure such reforms, and there were some vital ones, promised by their election. Now that the campaign is over he will, both through the Commoner and by personal effort, assist those who desire to put the Democratic army once more upon a fighting basis. He will assist in organizing for the campaign of 1908. It doesn't matter so much who the nominee may be. During the next three years the circumstances may bring into the arena some man especially fitted to carry the standard.

"It will be time enough to discuss a candidate when we are near enough to the campaign to measure the relative availability of those worthy to be considered but we ought to begin now to lay our plans for the next national campaign and to form the line of battle.

"The party must continue to protest against a large army and against a large navy and to stand for the independence of the Philippines, for imperialism adds the menace of militarism to the corrupting influence of commercialism, and yet experience shows that however righteous the party's position on this subject, the issue does not arouse the people as they are aroused by a question which touches them immediately and individually. The injustice done to the Philippines is not resented as it should be or as we resent a wrong to ourselves, and the costliness of imperialism is hidden by the statistics and by our indirect system of taxation.

While the party must maintain its position on this subject, it cannot present this as the only issue.

"The party must also maintain its position on the tariff question. No answer has been made to the Democratic indictment against the high tariff, and yet here too the burden of the tariff system is concealed by the method in which the tax is collected. It cannot be made the sole issue in a campaign.

"The party must renew its demand for an income tax, to be secured through a constitutional amendment, in order that wealth may be made to pay its share of the expenses of the government. To-day we are collecting practically all of our federal revenue from taxes upon consumption, and these bear heaviest upon the poor and light upon the rich.

"The party must maintain its position in favor of bimetalism. It cannot surrender its demand for the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, but the question must remain in abeyance until conditions so change as to bring the public again face to face with falling prices and a rising dollar. This, therefore, cannot be made the controlling issue of the contest upon which we are entering.

"The trust question presents the most acute phase of the contest between democracy and plutocracy, so far as economic issues are concerned. The President virtually admits that the trusts contributed to his campaign fund, but he denies that he gave any promises of aid or immunity. No well informed person doubts that the large corporations have furnished the Republican campaign fund during the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 and 1904, and no one can answer

the logic of Judge Parker's arraignment of trust contributions.

"The trusts are run on business principles. They do not subscribe millions of dollars to campaigns unless they are paying for favors already granted or purchasing favors for future delivery. The weakness of Judge Parker's position was that the charge was made at the close of the campaign, when it was neutralized by a counter charge. The trusts cannot be fought successfully by any party that depends upon trust funds to win the election.

"The Democratic party must make its attack upon the trusts so vehement that no one will suspect of secret aid from them. It will be to its advantage if it will begin the next campaign with an announcement that no trust contributions will be accepted, and then prove its sincerity by giving the public access to its contribution list. In public enterprises the names of contributors are generally made public in order to denote the character and purpose of the work. President Roosevelt has four years in which to make good his declaration that no obligations were incurred by the acceptance of trust funds.

"He will disappoint either the contributors or the voters. If he disappoints the contributors the trust question may be put in the process of settlement. If he disappoints the people they will have a chance to settle with his party four years hence.

"Death to every private monopoly" must be the slogan of the party on this question. Any other position is a surrender. The platforms of 1900 and 1904 declare that a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable, and this declaration presents the issue upon the trust question. The party must continue its defense of the interests of the wage earners. It must protect them from the encroachments of capital. The fact that the laboring men have not always shown their appreciation of the party's position ought not to deter the party from doing its duty in regard to them.

"The labor question is not one that concerns employers and employees alone, it concerns the entire community, and the people at large have an interest in the just settlement of labor controversies, for that reason they must insist upon remedial legislation in regard to hours and arbitration, and they must so limit the authority of the courts in contempt cases as to overthrow what is known as government by injunction.

"The party must continue its fight for the popular election of senators and for direct legislation wherever the principle can be applied. It must not only maintain its position on old issues, but it must advance to the consideration of new questions as they arise. It takes time to direct attention to an evil, and still more time to consolidate sentiment in favor of a remedy, and Mr. Bryan is not sanguine enough to believe that all the reforms that he favors will at once be indorsed by any party platform, but the Commoner will proceed to point out the reforms which he believes to be needed.

"Among these may be mentioned the postal telegraph system, State ownership of railroads, the election of federal judges for fixed terms and the election of postmasters by the people of their respective communities. Instead of having the government controlled by corporations through officers chosen by the corporations, we must have a government of the people, by the people and for the people—a government administered according to the Jeffersonian maxim of 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none.'

"Hope and duty point the way. To doubt the success of our cause is to doubt the triumph of the right, for ours is and must be the cause of the masses.

"With malice toward none and charity for all, let us begin the campaign of 1908; let us appeal to the moral sentiment of the country and arraign the policies of the Republican party before the bar of the public conscience."

## FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following additional presents were received for the Bazaar and Fair to be held for the benefit of the Daily People at Grand Central Palace on Thanksgiving Day:

Section Cleveland, O., Home Sewing Machine, valued at \$45; Mrs. Touroff, Brooklyn, N. Y., elegant Brussels rug, two vases, three bread plates, seven China mantle ornaments, three China milk pitchers, six pin cushions; Max Friedberger, fine child's rocking chair; John Scherer, city, handsome pair of woolen slippers; Mrs. J. E. Dietrich, city, fine berry set and glass pitcher.

L. Abelson; Organizer,  
26 New Reade street, Manhattan.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE COMMITTEES.

The N. A. F. Committee will begin this week to send out matter pertaining to the committee's work, and S. E. C. secretaries will please be on the lookout for it and at once get to work and send the matter to the sections.  
N. A. F. Committee.

## LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

R. S. NEW YORK.—That was not the only typographical mistake in the Sunday's flashlight "Ferri and Bulgaria." A worse mistake got into the very last line. It read: "The Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution was AN exception." Should have been: "Was NO exception." The mistakes were all eliminated from the following Weekly. Read it over corrected.

P. T. NEW YORK.—The statement in the Letter Box of Oct. 30, to the effect that "necessity alone can extenuate such an act"—a Socialist's taking an editorial position that requires the prostitution of his intellect—does not "carry within it a grave incitement to justifiable treason to Socialist principles." Not by a jugful!

Socialist science teaches that poverty forces prostitution on women. Will you say that that "carries within it a grave incitement to unchastity"?

Facts teach that shipwrecked mariners, driven by hunger, have eaten one another. Will you say that that "carries within it a grave incitement to cannibalism"?

The branding a thing as a wrong, and recognizing the extenuating circumstances under which the weaker part of humanity may succumb to it, is by no means "a grave incitement" to commit the crime.

J. C. TACOMA, WASH.—No fault should be found with the Tacoma "Daily Ledger" for advertising Socialism. Its diatribes can only have for their effect to call people's careful attention to the New Light. Once they investigate they will know and the "Ledger's" stuff will be found out. Let it advertise!

J. B. HALEDON, N. J.—Correct! The figures in the S. P. circular sent to you, and even the reasoning thereon were taken from The People.

"AMOCAT," TACOMA, WASH.—1. Write up the story.

2. The eight-hour day, unless followed up by further demands and clinched by the revolutionary S. L. P. ballot on election day, only intensifies the labor of the employed.

D. E. S. TOLEDO, O.—Besides the Flashlight on the Amsterdam Congress in this issue, there will be five more—"The General Strike," "Congressional Miscellanies," "The International Bureau," "The Situation in Belgium," and "The British S. L. P." Much more can be said than these articles contain. But the work in this office is too strenuous for fuller write-ups.

J. B. J. NEW YORK.—Such a Republican victory has not been seen since the reconstruction days after the Civil War. The Republicans have 100 majority in Congress.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Information is asked for on the "Colonial Labor Exchange, 44 W. 24th street." Who can throw light upon the matter?

G. T. BUENA VISTA, PA.—Inscrutable seem the ways of Providence. This is the way things happened. The A. F. of L. labor fakirs furnished funds to the Socialist Democratic party; not for the purpose of promoting Socialism, just the opposite. For the purpose of smashing Socialism in the hope of smashing the Socialist Labor Party. The Socialist Democratic party was thereby equipped with the thing that the S. L. P. needed and could not get. That thing was ample sinews of war. Now then, lashed thereto by the S. L. P. the Socialist Democratic concern had to preach Socialism. Thus, with anti-Socialist money, the cause of Socialism was promoted to the extent that large masses have now been made accessible to S. L. P. principles. These masses are mostly outside of the Unions. Thus again with anti-Socialist money the labor fakirs have furnished the bed for the ultimate triumph of the S. L. P.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Information and details are asked for about J. G. Eocarius, referred to at the close of the manifesto of the International on the Civil War in France in 1871. Eocarius is referred to as the Corresponding Secretary for the U. S.

J. C. M. FALKIRK, SCOTLAND.—The American S. L. P. delegation to Amsterdam verified their own credentials. They neither passed upon, nor were they passed upon by the delegates of the so-called Socialist party. If the "Esperanto Party" says anything to the contrary they say what is not true. If the grammar of their "Esperanto" new language is not any more logical than

such a heels-over-head statement as that the S. L. P. would submit its credentials to the so-called Socialist delegation, then they had better change the name of their new language to "Desperanto."

T. J. NEW YORK.—I shall have to await for official returns for Barondess vote in the 9th Congressional. It is now reported variously 2,800 and 3,300. De Leon's vote in the 9th Congressional in 1896 was 4,371.

C. G. DETROIT, MICH.—The full census report is of 12 large-sized volumes. There is a smaller volume, the Abstract.

R. R. MUNCIE, IND.—Since your letter was written the elections were held. It very much looks as if great things may be expected to happen within the next three years. These happenings promise to take place both in the Trades Union Movement and in politics. These are days requiring all the greater firmness. All the work of the past may be lost by yielding to illusions.

C. A. NEW YORK.—We shall have to wait for the official returns to ascertain the exact vote of Rebbein in the 33d A. D. You will be notified in the columns.

D. V. C. CHICAGO, ILL.—Since you wrote the elections have been held. Just turn your eyes to your own city and consider two facts. First, there were 45,000 votes cast for Debs; second the S. P. local paper has no circulation and is a subject of shame even to its party members. That is the paper that was to supplant The People. Just clap one eye on Fact No. 1 and the other eye upon Fact No. 2. Read each by the light of the other. Then draw your own conclusion.

W. W. PITTSBURG, KANS.—The book was received. No time yet to read it.

A. S. LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—The New York State returns are so meagre that nothing positive can yet be told. Whether the S. L. P. retains official standing is yet uncertain. But whether it does or not, it will undoubtedly continue to appear regularly on the official ballot.

A. D. J. NEW YORK.—"Heresy-Hunting"—is it that they call it? Well we shall have next week an article reproduced from elsewhere that will throw light on the theme.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Matter used in any way in the Daily is not acknowledged receipt of at the bottom of this column. Only matter as yet wholly unused is acknowledged. There are about 21 columns of new matter a day in the Daily; that makes fully 171 columns during the seven days of the week, inclusive of the eight-page Sunday issue. The Weekly has only 48 pages; that makes a little over 35 columns of new matter. It is impossible to squeeze the 175 columns within 35. Equally unfeasible is the keeping track of what is excluded from the Weekly and notify the sender. The force is this office is not large enough for such work. Cast your bread upon the waters—and trust to this office to do the best possible.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—DENVER, COLO.—Copy of the "Denver Catholic" and clippings received. Shall be used.

J. R. NEW YORK.—If you call at this office shall be pleased to answer your questions.

D. J. NEW YORK: A. S. L. NORTHPORT, IND.; D. B. CHICAGO ILL.; A. S. A. BUTTE, MONT.; M. R. HOLYOKE; Z. O'H. PUEBLO, COLO.; F. L. OAKLAND, CAL.; D. M. D. ANN ARBOR, MICH.; M. W. ROANOKE VA.; C. D. EMPORIA, KANS.; F. DAYTON, O.; F. L. DORCHESTER MASS.; I. C. W. TOLEDO, O.; R. D. LOUISVILLE, KY.; J. M. B. GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.; L. G. SALT LAKE CITY, MICH.; D. McD. EDINBURG, SCOTLAND; D. E. CONCORD MASS.; D. J. MANCHESTER, ENG.; R. W. E. ST. LOUIS, MO.; L. S. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; R. E. D. TROY N. Y.; B. L. K. JERSEY CITY, N. J.; R. McD. TACOMA, WASH.; G. D. O. ST. LOUIS, MO.; E. S. WATERBURY CT.; J. F. PITTSBURGH, PA.; H. T. DENVER, COLO.; T. R. A. LIVER POOL, ENG.; O. L. NEW YORK; V. O. N. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; C. F. DULUTH, MINN.; J. O. B. SCRANTON, PA.; A. N. T. PROVIDENCE R. I.; J. B. NEW YORK.—Matter received.



## WEEKLY PEOPLE

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copy of their articles, and not to expect  
them to be returned. Consequently, no  
stamps should be sent for return.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,757
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1902.....	53,793

No revolution ever rises above the intellectual level of those who make it, and little is gained where one false notion supplants another. But we must some day, at last and forever, cross the line between Nonsense and Commonsense. And on that day we shall pass from class paternalism, originally derived from the fetish action in times of universal ignorance, to human brotherhood in accordance with the nature of things and our growing knowledge of it: from political government to industrial administration; from competition in individualism to individuality in co-operation; from war and despotism in any form to peace and liberty.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

## BRUSH UP ON YOUR ROMAN HISTORY!

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the reprint of an article that the New York "Evening Post" published under the title of "Looking Ahead" on last Nov. 5—four days before election. The try set since election by such Democratic papers as the "World" and Hearst's "American," the statement just issued by Bryan and also to be found in this issue, and finally the tone of alarm on the part of the victorious Republican, together with that of the arch capitalist Democratic, press, only goes to underscore the premonitions of the "Evening Post" article uttered on the very eve of election. By the light of all of these we say—Brush up on your Roman history!

Like the mills of the gods, the evolutionary process of society grinds slow. More than fifty years ago that process started in the good earnest that now is bearing its present manifestations. Planting itself squarely upon capitalism, the Republican party demanded "free labor" and has now gathered into its folds the leading beneficiaries of a working class that is "free" enough to mutually cut their throats in the competition for jobs, or to rot in poverty waiting for a job. The Trust magnates and other leading capitalist interests are to-day Republican. The Democratic party, on the other hand, planted itself upon slavery, which meant reaction; it thereby gradually became a back-number. That, beginning with Lincoln forty-four years ago, only two Democratic administrations have since been seen is one of the external manifestations that register the fact of the back-number qualities of the Democratic party. This year's election with its crushing Democratic defeat, not only confirms the verdict of the last forty years, it also dashes the last and newest expectations of the newest use that the Democracy could be put to.

It is in this regard that the "Evening Post's" article is of special interest. The element represented by the "Evening Post" realize whither things will tend if Republicanism, unrestrained, bold and brazen, continues to triumph. Equipped with too little intelligence to comprehend that the downfall of capitalism means but the birth of a higher social order, the "Evening Post" element trembles in its stolen boots at the prospect of any assault upon capitalism; and altogether too ignorant on the trend of politics, the same element seeks to protect capitalism by means of a seemingly revolutionary party—what it calls a "progressive" or "radical Democracy." Its card-house scheme was shattered last election. Upon no smaller a stage than the many million electorate of this vast country, sociopolitical evolution has just thunderingly declared that it WILL NOT BE HUMBUGGED. The evolution of society will proceed upon its course; and its course is to ripen the capitalist boil to a head, till it bursts.

But while the "Evening Post" element is not equipped with the intellectual and moral qualities to foresee the "end of the dance" that is approaching, it has all the instincts of its class to scent danger. It justly scented danger in case the Democracy "failed disastrously"; and now that the Democracy did "fail disastrously," that element shivers all the more at the swift indications that have followed of the peculiar danger that it feared.

Bryan and Hearst have spoken. There

is between the Bryan and the "Evening Post" element this difference: The former would keep a run away horse back by tugging at his tail, the latter by fiddling to him: Fiddling obviously will not stand; and as to holding back by the tail, on that history has expressed itself again and again. The result of the method is to warp the course of evolution. The method, applied to the American repetition of old Roman conditions, can only result in a repetition of the human tragedy that had the Caesars for central figure, the Roman Empire for stage, the people for tinder.

Already the Catlinas and the Crasuses are looming up; behind them just below the horizon are the expectant Caesars. Shall that ancient history be repeated? The "Evening Post" element is too ignorant to know of any alternative other than such dire results or the peaceful continuation of capitalism. That element is so dense upon the subject that it sees no difference between a Bryan, a Hearst and a Debs. It knows not that in this sequence Debs is not the last ratio, and that beyond him is the Socialist Labor Party. It knows not that, however untrained Debs' following may still be and however mistaken these may happen to be as to himself, nevertheless, in gathering around him they are gathering around a light that they take for SOCIALISM. In other words, that increasing numbers of our working class, are above being Caesared or Catlinated; and that the beacon raised by the Socialist Labor Party will ultimately guide the stragglers to firm ground.

Let every lover of the race brush up on his Roman history. Given similar conditions, the result will be similar. It is for man to co-operate with evolution. In the absence of the light of Socialism, or the presence of too flickering a Socialist light, the hero of Donnelly's "Caesar's Column" will lead a cattle humanity to slaughter. With a firm, steady, an all-absorbing Socialist light, the Socialist Republic will break through the egg-shell.

On us, the living of this generation, all depends.

## THE "REORGANIZER."

Among the many excellent bars of music in the characteristic trumpet-call issued by Mr. Bryan within forty-eight hours after the "settling" of election day is the following:

"The labor question is not one that concerns employers and employees alone, it concerns the entire community."

Who is there left in a community outside of "employers" and "employees"?—possibly children only, and even they come logically under one or the other category.

"Employees" are workers, "employers" are idlers and spongers. Of these two the community is formed.

The women who are not "employees" or "employers" directly, are closely affiliated either with some "employee" or with some "employer."

If affiliated with an "employee," they are virtually "employees" themselves; they assist the "employee" themselves: they assist the "employee" properly to fill his role of furnishing plunder to the "employer's" class, and thus are themselves plundered.

If affiliated with an "employer," the woman is virtually an "employer" herself: she assists the "employer" properly to fill his role of consuming the plunder, and thus she is a plunderer, too.

It is the same with the children: either they are workingmen's children, or idlers' children: in either case they fall within the category of "employees" or of "employers."

If that is so with regard to women and children, it is obviously correct with regard to that male or female element that does not directly employ "employees," but whose "employees" are employed by the boards of directors of the corporations from which they draw dividends. That element is unquestionably an "employer's" element.

Who is there left?

The "reorganizer" of the defunct Democracy must have spoken in mind.

Indeed, it is a chasing after spooks to attempt to reorganize the Democracy into life. Political parties are not merely aspirations: they are the reflex of material conditions. The material conditions that would furnish a basis to middle class politics are shattered. Ruins never can furnish the basis for a superstructure. How utterly shattered that portion of the property-holding class, that has been distanced by the Trusts and Monopolies class, is to-day may be gathered from the election returns, underscored by the election maps which show nothing left to the Democracy outside of the slaveholding South—that South that vainly sought to resist capitalism on the field of battle, after capitalism had beaten it on the field of economics.

What was found unfeasible forty and odd years ago, is only forty and

odd times less feasible to-day. The fight is on between Capital and Labor. Between the two and these alone is the political line drawable; and upon these foundations and them alone are the political parties of the future to stand—the party of Capitalism and the Labor Party of Socialism.

## TAFT-BELL.

"Of all amusements of the mind," says the poet, "from logic down to fishing, there's not one that you can find so very cheap as wishing." Poets are not supposed to be expert scientists on sociology. But their intuition takes the place of positive knowledge. Positive knowledge teaches that usurping classes run a course that is not dictated by but to them. That course runs along a track obedient to the law of class evolution; and usurping class evolution, like the evolution of putrid matter in a body, must be bound to come to a head—and end the evil. Wishes have nothing to do with the case. The particles of putridity may "wish" all they like, they are driven by the law of their existence; and that law is to send "self-restraint" to the dogs. "Self-restraint" is the last thing that the social evolution of usurping classes heeds. And well it is so.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found, under the caption "Documents for Future History," two despatches. The first is headed "Taft's Theory," the second "Bell's Practice." The first reports the wishes of Secretary of War Taft. Having read the election returns that give the Capitalist Class full, unprecedented swing, and power in the country, the wisest Taft expresses the hope that the victor may exercise "self-restraint", and he admonishes that a contrary policy will make certain the "danger of a political change". The second despatch reports the utterances of Lieutenant-General Sherman Bell, the lieutenant-general of Roosevelt and Rooseveltism, of triumphant Capitalism, in short. The gentleman, encouraged by the election returns, takes it upon himself to be judge, jury and executioner. He pronounces Socialism a co-partnership of crime. He invokes the judicial murders of Chicago, proved to have been murders by the highest authority of the day in Illinois, as worthy of imitation; he favors an improvement thereon; he favors a wholesale massacre, and the victims, too numerous to be interred on earth, are to be "buried in the Gulf of Mexico"; finally he gloats at the prospect of "one long funeral procession" and he invites "all the good citizens" (such as he, of course, being the judges of what constitutes a "good citizen") to avail themselves of the "glad opportunity" and join the picnic.

Taft's "wishes" are cheap; they will prove idle; Bell's practice will—be realized!

The Working Class of America, tutored by the Socialist Labor Party, will have a word to say on that.

## THE LAMB AND THE FOX.

A silly lambkin on the top of the roof of a farmhouse was looking down on the road when a fox went by. Encouraged by his safe position, the lambkin gathered courage in his "chicken-heart," and began to abuse the fox. The fox looked up at the lambkin and said: "It is not you, it is the roof that speaks."

The New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation, boosted up to a temporary elevation of safety by the popularity of Eugene V. Debs, to whom it attached itself, is just now turning somersaults of joy and abusing the Socialist Labor Party, pronouncing it, for the hundredth time dead. It is not the Volkszeitung Corporation that speaks, it is its temporary high perch.

The story does not tell what ever became of the tender lambkin when it eventually, if not sooner, had to descend to level ground. But the history of the Socialist Movement in America will not be silent on the ultimate fate of the silly and now impudent Volkszeitung Corporation, nor on the ultimate triumph over it by the S. L. P.

It may be that, as later returns seem to indicate, the S. L. P. vote in this State has fallen below the official figure. What of it? The S. L. P. will, henceforth as before, be found on the official ballot in this city and State. The necessary signatures will be canvassed for and collected here as elsewhere: the principle that the S. L. P. stands for will be upheld; the mission that it has to perform will be neglected not one hour. That mission—the drilling of the Revolution and thereby the rendering of it unsalable—requires the preliminary form or process of the ballot. That preliminary form, required by civilization, will not be neglected. Being essential, it will be observed.

To the end of this struggle—to keep the Social Revolution proof against the corrupting influence of the physical, moral and intellectual sum of society—the Uplifted Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party will ever be found hammering away in the front-most ranks of the fray.

## Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

[Rather than try to give a condensed report of the Amsterdam Congress and of what I saw of the European Movement in general, I shall present a series of articles under the above general head, subdivided under special heads. This flash-light method will be on the whole better. It will deal in detail with persons and things; and the flash-lights will, in the end, be seen to run into one another and portray the scene more effectively.—DANIEL DE LEON.]

## VIII.

## THE DRESDEN-AMSTERDAM RESOLUTION.

The Munich "Fliegende Blaetter" once had a cartoon representing a scene in the office of a parish priest in Southern Germany. The priest, rotund and benevolent-looking, sat in his arm-chair sympathetically facing a female parishioner, a peasant woman standing before him. The woman bore the marks of recent severe handling. Her head was bandaged; so were both her arms; and under her short skirt a bandaged leg was to be seen. She must have been complaining to the Father that her husband had given her a beating. The Father must have addressed her some words of consolation, and admonition to patience. The cartoon bore only one sentence; it was the woman's answer: "Die Frau soll und muss Gepruegel werden, aber der verdammte Kerl verberreit es!" (The wife should and must be beaten, but the devil of a fellow carries it too far!)

## THE LAY OF THE LAND IN EUROPE.

More than once in the course of this serial, and very much in full in the "Review of the Dresden Congress," I have pointed out the special socio-political condition that the bulk of the European continent finds itself in—indeed, the whole of the continent, France conspicuously excepted. Suffice it here to repeat that, with the bulk of the continent, although portions of the capitalist body are everywhere seen evolved, nowhere is the evolution complete: in some places the evolution is further advanced, in others backward: in all capitalist society is still more or less enveloped in the warp of the feudal cocoon. Thus one and all present the phenomenon of two ruling classes, hence also political systems, simultaneously in existence: the older, the feudal, still dominant, thanks to the "vis enterie" of precedence; the younger, the capitalist, pressingly assertive, thanks to its latent power of ultimate ascendancy. In countries so circumstanced the "co-operation of classes," as the term now runs, is not excluded. Its tactful application may even be a source of positive solace for the proletariat. The classic instance of Great Britain, so oft cited, need but be referred to. One time the feudal lord, as an offensive measure in his struggle with the capitalist, another time the oncoming capitalist as an offensive measure against feudality, backed up the interests of the bottom class, the proletariat. For the "co-operation of classes," which means the co-operation of a ruling class with the proletariat, the social phenomenon is requisite of the simultaneous existence of two ruling classes, systems, of distinct type and successive eras. It is obviously a transitional period, offering transitional opportunities. The instant the elder of the two systems is supplanted by the younger, the transitional opportunities are at end. Germany, although the most advanced, capitalistically, of all the continental nations that are found in that transitional stage, but being the most powerful of all, typifies the rest. It goes without saying that, at least theoretically, Jauresism, that is, the "co-operation of classes" cannot choose but be sympathetic to Germany, together with the rest of the continental nations of whom Germany is the type, and of whose sentiments Germany gives fullest expression. Nor is the theory unsupported by practice and positive evidence. It is a fact not to be overlooked or underrated that at the Paris Congress of 1900, the Kautsky Resolution being under discussion, Auer, the spokesman of the German delegation, supported the Resolution saying: "True enough, a Millerand case has not yet arisen among us (in Germany); we are not yet so far; but I hope we may reach the point at the earliest day possible." And the words of Auer were applauded to the echo without a dissenting voice from the German delegation, or the rest of the continental nations that have Germany as their flegman. Ministerialism, the "co-operation of classes," Jauresism, in short, was sympathized with by all; it was admired and looked forward to as a desideratum.

For reasons that are exactly the reverse of the medal of which the German position is the obverse, the French Socialist elements that are now organized in the "Parti Socialiste de France" (Socialist Party of France) had and have neither approval nor admiration for Jauresism. For it they justly have unqualified condemnation only. The very socio-political reasons that justify the "co-operation of classes" in countries circumstanced as Germany, reject it in countries circumstanced as France. In France—as in America, together with the rest of the English-speaking world in general—the transitional phenomenon of the simultaneous existence of two ruling classes of distinct type and successive eras is absent. In France—as in America, together with the rest of the English-speaking world in general—Feudalism has been wiped out, or remains only as a vanishing "trace": Capitalism thrones with undisputed sway. The elements now constituting the Socialist Party of France resisted with might and main the proposed Kautsky Resolution. Yet were they overwhelmingly snowed under. The only organization of importance that stood by them was the Socialist Labor Party of America. Even the delegation from more advanced Great Britain joined in full the procession of the less advanced continental States. The Revolutionary Socialists of France came beaten out of the Paris Congress of 1900. Jauresism came out with flying colors.

## SENTIMENT AS A FORCE.

So far I have pursued the inquiry only along the strictly social and political line. Another line of inquiry must now be taken up. Movements are made up of men, and man is "flesh and blood, and apprehensive." To expect of him that he rise wholly above the foibles of his nature is to expect of him not the impossible merely; it is to expect of him what he may not be. Well may he say he "dares do all that may become a man, who dares do more is none." The German Social Democracy, meaning thereby its managing powers, is a human agency. As such it is of the earth, not of the New Jerusalem. TO THE GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF FRANCE IS UNSYMPATHETIC. Free as America's happy location makes us, I need not write under the diplomatic restraint, that the closely dove-tailing geography of the European nations forces upon the Socialists of the several European nationalities. The lukewarmness in the affection for the Socialist Party of France entertained by the German Social Democracy is a psychologic phenomenon of vastly deeper bearing than merely philosophic curiosity. It also has its bearing upon us in America, and, along with us, upon the English-speaking world at large. While the phenomenon flows from it, it supplements the difference in the status between France, on the one side, and the rest of the continental states, on the other. Jointly the two forces illumine the field in a manner that neither could alone.

While undoubtedly prizing, the genius of the German Social Democracy feels rebuked by the Socialist Party of France. Although vastly surpassing the latter in point of membership, in point of the extent of press facilities, in point of financial resources and, last not least, in point of the public-eye-filling vote, the latter's clear-as-a-pike, soundly poised, brilliantly unbending and unterrifiable Marxist posture disturbs the equanimity of its German cousin. The phenomenon can be explained only upon the general principle that man usually feels sore at others when he is sore at himself. That the distinguished leaders of the German Social Democracy should feel sore at themselves is, paradoxical though the opinion may sound, as inevitable a fact as it is groundless. Why should they? Truth is that which fits all the facts in the case. The German Social Democracy is true. Its conduct fits the facts that surround it. It is doing, not merely the best that it is able to do, but the very best that the circumstances allow. That best, however, is not up to the standard of the Socialist Party of France. No blame can attach to the German Social Democracy on that score, any more than praise for superior inherent virtue can be the meed of the Socialist Party of France. It is no inherent quality in the river that flows through the chain of our great lakes that it displays the superb panorama of the cascade of Niagara; nor is it an inherent defect in the waters that pour down the eastern slopes of the Rockies that their course is accompanied by the humbler banks of the Missouri and Mississippi valleys. Rivers, true enough geology teaches, shape their own beds. But that is only a finality. At the start, their course and aspect are predetermined by the solid mass that happens around them. The stream of the German Social Democracy is, indeed, making its bed, that tributary bed to the eventual international net work of river-beds through which the floods of an emancipated proletariat, the emancipated human race, will

rush their fruition-full billows. Until then, however, the course and aspect of the German Social Democratic stream is pre-determined by the set of existing solid facts, none of which it can be held responsible for, and through which it is forced to wear its way—identically as are pre-determined the course and aspect of the stream of the Socialist Party of France by the more favorable circumstances that it, in turn, is as little to be credited for. Groundless, accordingly, is the secret sense of soreness at themselves on the part of the German Social Democratic leaders.

Yet the soreness is inevitable. The circumstance that the founder of Socialist Science—the author of Socialist theory, "Capital," and of Socialist tactics, "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte"—was born in Germany and wrote in German has exercised so preponderating an influence upon the general, the public mind, that the opinion one time was, and is not yet worn out, that Socialism is essentially a German product, indigenous in and applicable only to Germany. The well-known and droll anecdote related about Zola in this connection will naturally suggest itself to all. The important circumstances, that the founder of Socialist science had his wit whetted in France, and that it was in still a third country, England, that he gathered his facts and from whose shores he launched his two great works, easily go unperceived. Inestimable as was Marx's early German training, it was not all-sufficient; far from it. In fact, since Aristotle's, Marx's is the only universal mind the human race has yet produced. The science reared by such a genius is, of course, universal. For all that, it would be "doing more than may become a man" were the foremost elements of Germany, now gathered in the German Social Democracy, to fail to feel a special pride in Marx, aye, to claim him as their own, the gift of the German nation to the world. If to this the further circumstance is coupled that it was in Germany that the teachings of Marx first took the crystallized form of a Movement, of a political party, then the inevitableness of the present sense of soreness at themselves on the part of the German Social Democratic leaders becomes as obvious as it was shown to be groundless. It is a sentiment that cannot choose but spring up in men whose own Movement, starting with as clear-as-a-pike Marxist posture as to-day distinguishes the Socialist Party of France on the continent, was, nevertheless, constrained by the "force majeure" of imperative circumstances temporarily to deflect its pristine course, and pursue the river bed that the surrounding boulders of still lingering feudalism pre-determined for it.

A sentiment so natural, however deplorable, is, with men of knowledge and character, such as the leaders of the German Social Democracy, kept under the self-imposed control that character and knowledge equip a man withal. With men lacking both character and knowledge the sentiment runs riot. It is in its manifestation of riot-running that the German phenomenon under consideration has its bearing upon us in America as also in Australia and Great Britain—the English-speaking world at large, and that it injuriously reacts back upon the German fatherland of the riot-runners abroad. The German Socialist of intelligence and character in Great Britain, Australia or America finds the grief of his expatriation soothed by the thought that, at least, his lot has cast him into a country whose social and political institutions are so much further advanced that they afford opportunities for the untrammelled development of Marxism. The German Socialist, on the contrary, of neither intelligence nor character in the English-speaking world grieves all the more thereat. The former is found enthusiastically active in the Socialist Labor Parties of these countries; the latter entertain for these parties envious, vindictive malice. Whatever energy he displays is to keep the Socialist Movement back, lest—oh, horror!—it out-class the Movement in Germany. It is no idle digression to pursue this aspect of the subject a little more in detail.

At Amsterdam Bebel told of a conversation he had with Marx and Engels in London. Having expressed to them his astonishment at the backwardness of the Movement in Great Britain, despite the country's advantages and their own unquestioned influence upon their surroundings, he was answered: "Indeed, things would be different here, were not the British capitalists so pestiliously shrewd; they deaden the Labor Movement by corrupting its leaders!" Marx and Engels, as Bebel pointed out, placed their finger on the baneful influence of the "co-operation of classes" in Great Britain. This notwithstanding, Edward Bernstein—the revisionist—when he was in England, and M. Beer—the anti-revisionist poser—who is still in England, have been and ever are seen in full sympathy with every move in Great Britain that has the "co-operation of classes" as its silent or avowed guiding principle. The fact of "Labor" members of Parliament being

(Continued on page 5.)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have been reading up on the class struggle.

UNCLE SAM—That's good.

B. J.—But I find it is too narrow.

U. S.—How would you broaden it?

B. J.—The strict class struggle draws the line between wage earners and capitalists.

U. S.—Correct.

B. J.—I don't think that's right or sound. The line should be drawn between the toilers and the non-toilers.

U. S.—For instance?

B. J.—The clerk of a groceryman is a toiler, but the groceryman himself toils also. Under the strict principle of the class struggle, the line is drawn between the two, placing the clerk on one side with other workers, and the toiling groceryman on the other, and together with the Depews, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Count Castellane, etc. Now that is all wrong—

U. S.—How would you fix it?

B. J.—I would place the toiling groceryman on the same side of the line with all other toilers, whether wage earners or not, and on the other side the idlers and spongers.

U. S.—If you did so you would pretty soon get all mixed up—just as mixed as if you placed the strawberry and the daisy in the same botanical family. The two grow close to the ground, etc., yet they belong to two wholly distinct families. Again, the strawberry grows on a lowly bush, the apple on a stately tree; upon your principle of classifying the toiling groceryman separately from the Vanderbilts, you would put the strawberry and the apple in different families; fact is, that they are of one and the same family.

B. J.—You don't say so!

U. S.—Yes. The mouse is a little animal, the elephant a big one; you would classify them separately; yet the fact is that the elephant and the mouse are one family.

B. J.—(With increased astonishment)—Yes?

U. S.—Yes. What determines the kinship between plants and animals is, not appearance, but some fundamental fact that typifies them. Now, the fundamental fact that typifies the toiling small groceryman is not his toiling; other people toil with whom you would not rank the toiling groceryman; pickpockets toil, and toil hard; stock brokers toil, and toil hard. The fundamental fact that typifies the toiling groceryman is that he is in possession of property, whereby he can, and does, just as the big capitalist, squeeze labor out of another human being; and the typifying feature of the groceryman's clerk is that, being stripped of all property whereby to earn his own living, he is bound to sell himself to the man who has such property. It is upon those lines that the economic classes are separated. To blur that line is to open the doors for all sorts of false steps; hence so many "reform" parties that jump up and collapse.

B. J.—Yes, yes; and yet it seems to me that the groceryman has a hard time of it.

U. S.—No doubt; and yet no harder than many a pirate who, being caught, was hanged to the yardsarms of his own ship. If the groceryman has sense—and what is said of him is said of the whole middle class—he would simply throw in his lot with the proletariat, but to do that he must accept proletarian economics, instead of doing what the middle class now try to do, to join the proletariat by forcing upon it middle class economics—"coal planks a la Democratic party," "public ownership of public utilities," etc. Only then is there help for the sinking middle class.

B. J.—Hm! I now see it in another light. This middle class wants to lie together with the proletariat, provided the proletariat is willing to lie inside the stomach of the middle class. Eh?

U. S.—You got it now.

Report states that efforts are being made by the Canadian Government to secure control of the wireless telegraph stations located there. No light is shed on the object of this move. Governmental control of the wireless telegraph is sought in this country for the purpose of protecting the capital invested in wire telegraphy.



## Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

(Continued from page 4.)

elefied on Tory and Liberal tickets' won their admiration; and the more recent, more extensive and more brazen application of the "co-operation of classes," as manifested by the "Labor Representation Committee" movement, has received their unstinted applause. Nor did and do these gentlemen omit to emphasize their posture by co-ordinate conduct. While praising in their correspondence to the German Social Democratic press of all manifestations of the "co-operation of classes" in Great Britain, they had and have disapproval only for all opposite manifestations. These they either slur, or seek to smother with silence. Whatever luminous interval the otherwise muddle-headed British Social Democratic Federation has experienced they derided; and that most significant event of modern days in the history of the British Movement, the birth and rise of the British Socialist Labor Party, in final revolt and declared war against the infamy of the but too long continued "co-operation of classes" in Great Britain, is as if it were not—for all that the contributions of the Bernsteins and Beers from London to the German Social Democratic press contains on the subject.

If anything, still more pronounced is the phenomenon in Australia. In that island continent is a "Labor Party" corner-stoned on the "Brotherhood of Capital and Labor," in other words, guided by the principle of the "co-operation of classes." The party elects several of its candidates to the Australian Parliament. Recently the bourgeois ministry fell, due to a conflict between the free trade and the protection wings of capital. The country's Executive and direct representative of the British Crown thereupon picked out a member of the Labor Party contingent in the parliament, bestowed upon him the premiership, and invited him to form a new ministry. The gift was accepted; the request was granted; and a "Labor Ministry," composed of laborites and bourgeois was empaneled—by the grace of a bourgeois overlord. The performance was an exhibition of the "co-operation of classes" upon a stage more conspicuous and a scale more vast than any hitherto tried. Connected with the Australian Labor Party is a loosely shaped body that rejoices in the name of "Social Democratic Federation," and which, of course, draws to itself the class of expatriated Germans under consideration. Through these the press of the German Social Democracy—from the Berlin "Vorwärts" and "Neue Zeit" down—forthwith began to teem with exuberant articles on the Australian occurrence. One of these articles even furnished the jubilant headline of "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat." While thus rejoicing, the articles either wholly ignored the existence in Australia of a sound, uncompromising, militant Socialist Labor Party which was polling its full 85,000 votes, or made only casual allusions to it, suppressing its electoral strength, even mutilating its name. Thus the spectacle was presented of Bebel storming at Dresden and carrying the convention with impassioned assaults upon the THEORY of the "co-operation of classes," while simultaneously the German Social Democratic press was misled by its German agents abroad into singing paeans for the PRACTICE of the "co-operation of classes"! Thus the bizarre spectacle was seen of denunciations for one Millerand in France to the orchestration of praises for a whole batch of Millerands in Australia!

Finally, in America, the same phenomenon manifests itself in downright repulsive form. The noisy victories of Japan on the battle fields of Manchuria have so taken the world by surprise that we are all apt to forget that much of that which we wonder at in Japan America presents upon a manifold larger scale. America's development within the short span of its barely 130 years of independent life is unmatched. Coupled, moreover, with the circumstance of the veritably boundless area over which the development crept and leaped, the social growth of America presents aspects that could be presented under no other circumstances, I use no elsewhere else to be seen. Important as these aspects are to a general study of sociology, to the proper understanding of the country, and to the subject in hand, I shall not here take them up. They were set forth in the Socialist Labor Party's report to the Amsterdam Congress. Suffice it here to point to a certain summary. While in small, thickly settled and old France, Jauresism is a Utopian vision of the future, in young, broad-aced and hardly explored America Jauresism is a recollection of the past—a past that, in point of distance of development, lies far in the rear, but that, in point of time, lies close behind, with a tradition still warm with the glow of inspiration, and that the country's youth still steadily revives.

The theory of the "co-operation of classes" is, in America, a fatal delusion

that the course of American development most naturally raises before the popular mind. It is the Marxist's duty as firmly to set his face against and expose it. The unintelligent and dishonorable German Socialist in America promotes the illusion here as his compeers do in Great Britain and Australia. Moreover, here, more so than elsewhere his deportment is marked with unconcealed dislike, even hatred for the land and its people, arrogantly demanding acquiescence with his views as the proconsul in America of an imaginary Socialist hierarchy in Germany. Adolf Hepner, the fellow-prisoner of Liebknecht said to me in his editorial room of the St. Louis "Tageblatt" on the afternoon Monday, the 27th of April, 1901: "The difficulty I notice here in America is that the Germans who are loudest in their claims of Socialist knowledge are the ones most ignorant on the subject. The German workman who has come over with some knowledge of the subject goes about unassumingly. But a set of Germans, who, if they were to find themselves in Germany, would not dare to make even their existence known in the councils of the party, are here the most loud-mouthed and pretentious. They know even less of the country than they know of Socialism. They do not understand what they see or hear. They get everything mixed up. Vainly gloriously seeking to exhibit themselves in the plumage of Socialism, they encourage by joining positive absurdities (Albernheiten). Thus we have seen them join hands with the Greenbackers. They hurt the prospects of Socialism here, they throw disrepute upon the German Movement, and they mislead public opinion in Germany. As anxious as they are to cut a figure here, they are still more anxious to be thought at home to be cutting a figure in America. They push themselves forward as correspondents from America. Of course they are corrupt. A despicable crew (Elendiges Geindel)." In saying this, Hepner was speaking of his experience in New York mainly, and was illustrating his points with the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation in general, its Herman Schluters and Alexander Jonases in particular—the identical head-center that presumptuously declares: "We Germans speak from above down" (Wir Deutschen sprechen von oben herab); that is seen to-day seconding the "co-operation of classes," as manifested by American Jauresism, yelet "American Federation of Labor," or "Socialist," "Social Democratic," "Public Ownership" party; that but recently, as in the instance of the brewery workers, and as so often before, in other instances was convicted of "co-operating with the classes" to the point of selling out the workers for advertisements; and, finally, that, like its confederates in England and Australia, furnishes its own country only with false information. They all imagine they are upholding their country's policy: in fact they but caricature the same. When the sentiments and thoughts of superior men fall into the hands of little folks a mess is the inevitable result.

### CONVERGENCE OF MOVING SPRINGS

The social, political and psychological moving springs of the Social Democracy in Germany that lead to such riot-ringing excesses abroad are, however well under the control of superior men at home, not wholly without their regrettable manifestations even there. For instance:

I was at the International Congress of Zurich, held in 1893. France was represented only by the wildest Allemanists, with Alleman himself as the leading figure. I met in Zurich not one of the leading men in the Socialist Movement of France. None attended. They did not because they could not. And they could not because their own national electoral campaign coincided with the date of the Congress, and, as was known in Zurich, the German contingent had declined to postpone or advance the date of the Congress in accommodation of the French. Nevertheless, when eleven years later the date of the International Congress to be held at Amsterdam in 1903 coincided with the national electoral campaign of Germany, the date of that year's Congress was, upon motion of Singer, unceremoniously postponed a full twelve months.

Again, and of still deeper meaning: Within four days of the opening of the Amsterdam Congress; at the very season when the Socialist Party of France was holding its own national convention at Lille; when the Party was furnishing Europe proof positive of the solidity and growth of its organization;—at that season the Berlin "Vorwärts" published a correspondence from France belittling the body, while claiming to befriend it. The correspondence laid emphasis upon the "influential press" of the Jauresists, suppressing the fact that that press's "influence" was wholly due to the support it received from the Combes ministry; the correspondence exaggerated

the power of attraction exercised by the Jauresists upon the liberal-inclined workmen; the correspondence summed up in dark colors the prospects of what is the Socialist Labor Party of France. Nor has this spirit of latent animosity ceased since the Amsterdam Congress. Since then I notice that Guesde has felt constrained to correct in the Berlin "Vorwärts" more recent false statements that have since then appeared in the "Vorwärts" against him and the tendencies of the Socialist Party of France, and that proceeded from the paper's correspondent in Paris.

It goes without saying that the attitude of the German Social Democracy finds ready imitators on the continent in the quarters that Germany typifies. So ready was the imitation in the instance of the pre-Amsterdam Congress correspondence from Paris to the Berlin "Vorwärts," that two days before the opening of the Congress—on Friday, August 12—while the city was filling up with the delegates from all parts of the world, "Het Volk," the Socialist daily of Amsterdam, quoted the "Vorwärts" correspondence, and, catching its spirit, improved upon it with lengthy comments to the effect that "sad is the plight of the Socialist Party of France"; that "the French workmen in overwhelming majority are lining up with Jaures"; that "the mass of the Socialist workers are siding, not with Guesde, but with Jaures"; that "the Guesde party is losing ground"; etc.; etc.—all the exact reverse of the facts. The article of "Het Volk"—a paper published in the very city where the International Congress was within two days of being held, a paper issued by the very organization that had charge of the Congress—was in the nature of an opening address. It was an official manifesto.

### FRENCH SOCIALISTS' TACTICS.

The wound inflicted upon the vanguard of the International Socialist Movement at the Paris Congress of 1900 was deep. It was felt even in the United States. Here, however, thanks to the country's advantage of location, the evil effect of the Kautsky Resolution could and was readily resisted and overcome by the Socialist Labor Party. Otherwise in France. Her continental location and compulsory intimate interrelation with nations politically less advanced than herself, unavoidably render her deeply sensitive to their conduct. The problem presented to the revolutionary Socialists of France at the close of the Paris Congress of 1900 was of prime magnitude, and thorny was the path before them. The mere overthrow at home of Jauresism would have been a Pyrrhic victory. Such is the lay of the land in Europe that the rest of the continental nations are the main body of the army of which France is the head of the column. As such, no more than the head of a column on the military field of battle, could France afford—either for her own safety or for the safety of the main body—to march too far ahead, perchance disconnected from the rest of the European Socialist army. Accordingly, two things were simultaneously essential to success—the overthrow of Jauresism at home, and also the disgusting of the rest of the European continent, Germany especially, with their ugly pet: the shaming them into withdrawing their support from the abortion. Indeed, the two things resolved themselves into one, the former being predicated upon the latter. The revolutionary French Socialists now re-organized in the Socialist Party of France, rose at the crisis equal to the occasion, and they pursued their policy with a tactfulness and strategy, that, even had it proved unsuccessful, would have deserved admiration and emulation. Crowned as it was with final success at Amsterdam, it constitutes a brilliant page in the annals of triumphant Socialist genius.

The same instinct that moved, and thought that guided, the Socialist Labor Party of America in its tactics against the variously named Jauresistic eruption in this country, presided over the councils of the Socialist Party of France in the campaign that it conducted against essentially the self-same article at home. There are evils, like diseases, that may not be checked: they must be allowed to run their course. To check them is to scotch, not kill the snake. They must rather be poulticed into ripening to a head. It is the tactics known in the field of mathematics or of logic by the name of the "reductio ad absurdum"—the demonstration of error by pointing to the absurd conclusion that it leads to. On the field of society the error, or absurdity, must be helped along; lashed, if possible, to the point of its own unweaving. When in this country the counterpart of the French Jauresist Movement—here assuming the various and successive names of "Social Democracy Colonization," or "Socialist," "Public Ownership," "Social Democratic"

party—put in its appearance, the Socialist Labor Party's steadily pursued and triumphant tactics was to lash the error into its own logically absurd results. Thus, one year, it was lashed to exhibit whither one aspect of its policy—currying favor for Socialism by acting as candle-holder for the "labor-lieutenants" of the capitalist class—logically led to, by driving it to vote for a Gompers at New Orleans, and the next year forcing it to exhibit the futility of the same policy by driving it to set up its own candidate against Gompers at Boston, and thereby itself uncover, through its trifling poll, the hollowness of the "Socialist" support striven for by such methods. Thus, at other times, it was lashed to exhibit whither another aspect of its policy—fusing on economies with the middle class—inevitably led to, by driving it to fuse with middle class and other capitalist candidates on politics also. Thus, again, it was lashed to exhibit still another aspect of its policy—fraternization with Gompers Unionism—by driving it to approve of the guild methods of such organizations, and forthwith driving it to turn a somersault back, and seek to wash its hands of the smut that stuck to them, the moment the practical results were held up of the base betrayal of the dearest principle of Labor, SOLIDARITY, that guild practices rend in shreds. Another time it was lashed to exhibit what that other aspect of its policy—laxity of organization—comes to, by driving it, on the one hand, to exhibit the sight of a discordant mob, holding different views in different latitudes and longitudes, and on the other, to submit abjectly to the yoke of a privately owned "party press." And so forth, and so on. Thus the Socialist Labor Party in America against Jauresism here. The identical tactics—pursued, however, upon the vastly more difficult, because more slippery, field of parliamentarism, and having, moreover, a vastly wider aim, being intended to mature the necessary fruit beyond the borders of France herself, in the unsympathetic sister states of the continent—did the Socialist Party of France take up against Jauresism at home.

Jaures, more than once at Amsterdam, twitted the Socialist Party of France with being in a state of "cataleptic rigidity." The reproach must have had a bad taste on Jaures' own lips. Jaures is too keen a man to have failed to realize—at least from the tone of his secret sympathizers and now unwilling opponents from other parts of Europe—that it was to that very "cataleptic rigidity" of his adversaries at home that he owed his impending downfall at the International Congress. What Jaures termed the "cataleptic rigidity" of the Socialist Party of France was a posture of such uncompromising soundness that it had upon him all the effect of a goad. Levity never becomes more frivolous than when confronted with gravity. Utopianism, being unbalanced, is mercurial. Its own inherent law of being drives it to act obedient to the maxim that the wise Ulysses set up for the empty-pated Achilles—"things that move do sooner catch the eye than what not moves." Of itself, condemned to eye-catching pyrotechnics, the "cataleptic rigidity" of the soundly poised Socialist Party of France drove Jauresism down the inclined plane at the bottom of which it was to dash itself: pricked it from cover, where it might be misunderstood, into the open, where it would stand exposed. From being at first only silently passive at the idea of a Millerand, a reputed Socialist, in close ministerial intercourse with a Gallifet, the butcher of the Commune; from subsequently seeking to ignore the responsibility of Millerand for the ministerial acts of the slaughter of the Chalon and the Martinique workmen on strike;—from such seemingly slight beginnings, Jauresism presently rushed headlong down its course. It extenuated Millerand's actions; boisterously upheld them; earned the praises, even a decoration, from the Moscovite Autocrat, that monstrosity of our days that combines the reckless blood-thirstiness of the barbarian with vices and hypocritical pretences of civilization. It went further. It accepted for Jaures himself, at the hands of bourgeois deputies, a vice-presidency in the Chambers. It went still further. It merged into a bourgeois ministerial "bloc"; turned its press into semi-official mouth-pieces of a subsequent wholly bourgeois ministry; and, finally, it capped the climax by voting the ministerial budget, the appropriations for the Army and Navy included!—"The devil of a fellow" had, decidedly, "carried the thing too far"; yet not an inch further than his premises fatedly led to, or that the safety of the Socialist Movement needed. The "cataleptic rigidity" of the Socialist Party of France had goaded Jauresism to exhibiting in the noon-day glare the logical consequences of the

"co-operation of classes" in countries wholly freed from feudal trammels, countries where the only classes extant are the capitalist plunderer and the plundered workingman.

The Socialist Party of France had accomplished the principal point in its program. It had driven Jaures to where his supporters outside of France could not choose but be ashamed of his political company. At Amsterdam, as narrated in the flash-light "Jules Guesde," Guesde declared his party disclaimed any purpose of "seeking international aid for itself in the internal strifes of the Movement at home." The declaration must not be looked into too closely. It is hard accurately to determine the point where the "seeking of international aid in internal strifes at home" ends, and the laming of outside support to a home foe begins. The Socialist Party of France lamed the support that Jaures had so far openly enjoyed from beyond the French frontier. How effectively the laming was done transpired at the Dresden national convention of the German Social Democracy, held in 1903. What now remained to do was to clinch the advantage. That was done at the French national convention of Rheims. At the Paris International Congress of three years before, the revolutionary French Socialists voted emphatically against the Kautsky Resolution. At Rheims they stooped to conquer. It mattered not that the resolution adopted at the immediately preceding Dresden convention, embodied the Kautsky Resolution, let it in by a back door. The important fact, the one fact that the Socialist Party of France kept its eyes fixed upon was the language, the tone of the language to the tune of which the Dresden Resolution was adopted. That tone denied the Kautsky Resolution—the international, official prop of Jauresism. The Rheims convention adopted the Dresden Resolution with only such verbal changes as were obviously necessary, and forthwith forwarded it to the International Bureau at Brussels as the motion on international tactics that the Socialist Party of France would offer at the next year's Amsterdam Congress. The move was like the tying of a knot to a string of beads. There was no chance allowed for backsliding. The support of Germany could not slip; and, with Germany, the continental states that follow in her train were considered secured. After that there remained nothing to do but to glean at Amsterdam the fruit of the intellectual alertness that could plan, pursue and execute such brilliant tactics, such masterly strategy.

### AT AMSTERDAM.

The posture, mental—I would almost say physical, also—of the peasant woman in the story that I opened this flash-light with, was the posture at Amsterdam of all the continental nations whose social and political backwardness renders Jauresism palatable. The distressed peasant woman of the story can well be imagined in a paroxysm of rage towards the fellow who had so severely handled her, and yet be full of love and affection, aye, even veneration for him. Such conflicting sentiments necessarily react on each other. On the one hand, her love, affection and veneration could not choose but dull the edge of her resentment. On the other hand, in equal measure with her love, affection and veneration, her rage would be sharpened at the abuse of a right before which she bowed in reverence. Such was the psychology at Amsterdam. It explains how not one of the European delegates dared uphold Jaures. It explains how none—excepting, of course, the representatives of the Socialist Party of France—gazed condemn him as unqualifiedly as he deserved. It explains how all—Rosa Luxemburg and Plechanoff joined to the European exception—had some good word for him, some even bouquets to mitigate the smart of their tongue-lashings. It explains the weakness of Bebel's speech. Finally, it explains the adoption of the Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution, and the essence of the Resolution itself.

The resolution adopted at Amsterdam, and which I have all along designated as the Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution, was the resolution submitted to the Congress by the Socialist Party of France, with but one alteration. It substitutes the word "repudiate" for "condemn"—the Congress "repudiates," it does not "condemn," whatever the difference may mean. The genesis of the Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution sufficiently explains its essence and purpose. These were further accentuated by the speeches made in its support. Finally, the vote of the Congress completes the picture.

## PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

### SWEDISH

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Amsterdam. In and of itself, the Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution could have been voted by Jaures himself. He did not; he fought it. He spoke passionately against it; he satirized its supporters; he ridiculed its contents. What he really fought, opposed, satirized, and ridiculed was the rhetorical orchestration against himself, and which gave the Resolution point. That, jointly with the genesis of the Resolution, was what forced Jaures' hand, and thereby earned for the otherwise faulty Resolution the support that it received from the Socialist Labor Party of America, as the least bad and only feasible forward step under the circumstances.

The Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution preserves the earmarks of the defective attitude of these International Congresses. The Kautsky Resolution was a bed of Procrustes: it met the fate of all such Procrustean attempts: each one interpreted it to suit himself, to the extent that it earned the witty nickname of the Kaoutchouc (India rubber) Resolution. The Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution pulls, or affects to pull, some of the claws of the Kautsky Resolution, but it essentially preserves the Procrustean defects of its original, defects that, as the Kautsky Resolution experienced, will inevitably lead to sophistical arguments intended to escape the effect of its defective construction. That this forecast is not likely to be imaginary may be judged by the vote of the Congress—the large number of abstentions.

The success of the tactics and strategy of the Socialist Party of France had a narrow escape. The calculation that the

continental states, which habitually follow in the train of Germany, would be secured by securing Germany, did not prove wholly correct. Victory was snatched by the skin of the teeth. In the first place—as was pointed out in the flash-light "Victor Adler"—the Adler-Vandervelde proposed resolution, intended to afford the Jaures sympathizers a half-way roost or asylum, was defeated only by a tie vote. In the second place, when the final vote was taken on the Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution, twelve nationalities, abstained from voting. With the exception of Argentina, who considered her own Movement too small to take sides in such an issue, all the other abstainers felt too strongly the Jauresistic requirements of their own country fully to follow the lead of their otherwise leader, Germany. They could not go so far as to vote for the resolution; they dared not vote against it, and thus rank themselves on the side of Jaures; they halted half way. They all will find arguments in the defective construction of the resolution that was adopted to follow the even tenor of their way, as dictated by their home conditions.

The Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution put the quietus on Jauresism in France. For that much it deserves praise. For the rest, the Resolution has all the weaknesses inherent in legislation that, special in its purpose, affects to be general in scope.

Correspondence and Letter Box will be found on page 3.



## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 24 New Reade street, New York.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA**  
—National Secretary, P. O. Box 290, London, Ont.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.**  
24 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
Postponed meeting held on Friday, November, 11th at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Klein in the chair. Absent, J. Hammer and J. J. Kinnealy. The financial report showed receipts in the amount of \$151.05; expenditures amounting to \$222.54.

A committee of the Socialist Labor Club of New York, composed of H. Jager and C. Rantz, were present on behalf of "Der Arbeiter", the Jewish organ established some weeks ago, reporting that the reception the paper had found made it advisable to continue publication and asking permission to insert in the Party press a call for moral support so that the Party organization would help to spread the paper wherever Jewish workmen are to be found. The request was granted, the draft of the call to be submitted for approval to a sub-committee of the N. E. C.

Communication: From Salt Lake City, Utah, setting forth methods employed to push the sale of literature and to secure subscribers to the Party press. From the Kentucky S. E. C. and the Indiana S. E. C., relative to the Bohn tour, stating that right after election funds are low. Since Comrade Bohn is to start on November 20th, it was decided to issue a special call for voluntary contributions to sustain the work, which, in view of the portentous outcome of the last election, becomes all the more necessary. From W. W. Cox, Collinsville, Ill., reporting the latter part of his agitation work and sending final financial report of his tour. From Section Monroe County (Rochester), N. Y., reporting expulsion of J. T. B. Garity for treasonable conduct. From California S. E. C. relative to Bohn tour, stating that the work of making preparations will be taken in hand. Upon the same subject from Pittsburgh, Kansas, and Salt Lake City, Utah, both of which points are to be covered. From Missouri S. E. C., a letter bearing upon matters connected with the campaign.

Charles H. Ross, Lida, Nev., applied for membership at large. All questions on the application card having been properly answered, the application was granted and the name ordered placed on the roll. Several letters from Chas. H. Corrigan, bearing upon events of the tour. A ruling was asked for by a member of Section Essex County (Newark), N. J., on the question as to whether a "County Committee", elected by a non-subdivided section would have the same functions as a delegated body known as the County Committee and chosen by the subdivisions of a subdivided section. The N. E. C. ruled that the positions of the two committees indicated are utterly different, that the former can have only purely executive functions, such as the Section may at any time prescribe and direct, while the functions of a delegated body must necessarily be more permanently fixed by means of local by-laws in keeping with its representative character.

From Everett, Mass., a letter enclosing report of general vote and reporting local conditions. A large number of communications were received with reports of the general vote on the new constitution and the other questions decided upon by the convention. In view of the great bulk of the work embodied in the counting of so many questions, it was decided to elect a committee of two to assist in the canvass of the vote. T. Walsh and A. Gillhaus were chosen.

It was decided to call upon all State Executive Committees, Sections and members at large who are in possession of lists for the National Campaign Fund, to return all lists received at as early a date as possible.

Edward C. Schmidt, Rec. Sec'y.

N. Y. S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of New York met at headquarters, 2-6 New Reade street, on November 12. All present except Santee.

Minutes of previous regular and special meeting were adopted as read.

A state of pre-election correspondence from sympathizers and all the sections in the State, and campaign reports from Organizer William H. Carroll, were read and filed. Section Monroe County (Rochester), announced the expulsion of J. T. B. Garity for treasonable conduct.

Committee to inquire into the possibility of organizing German S. L. P. movement reported. It was moved to instruct Comrade Kuhn to bring the matter before Section New York.

Financial report for October was submitted as follows:

Receipts: Dues stamps, \$69.94; mileage, \$17.40; Campaign Fund, \$60.50;

total, \$147.80; deficit, \$6.31; \$154.11. Expenditures: Agitation (Carroll), \$133.00; N. E. C. Campaign Fund, \$26.63; J. Ebert, postage, \$3.29; postage and sundries, \$1.50; total, \$154.11.

The report was adopted as submitted.

Under New Business the result of the election and the future outlook were discussed. The feeling prevailing was optimistic. A committee was elected to draft an address to be sent to the sections and sympathizers throughout the State; this address to contain a review of the situation and to submit plans for profit therefrom. These plans will be three in number, viz: first, that exploited by the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, which promotes the party press and organization, and resulted in an increased vote in those districts; second, an extension, if possible, of the work of the correspondence bureau to every part of the State; third, the return of Organizer William H. Carroll to the field of agitation early next summer. This committee is to report after the vote in the State is definitely known. This, it is believed, will be at the second meeting in December.

Meeting then adjourned. J. Ebert.

**SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.**  
to the members of the section.

Greeting:—You are hereby called upon by the State Committee to assemble in regular meeting at your headquarters, 270 Orange street, Newark, at 8 p. m. Saturday, November 19, 1904. The S. E. C. will be present at the meeting for the purpose of investigating and acting upon certain matters in the section.

S. E. C., S. L. P., of New Jersey.

John Hoesack, Secretary.

**CALL FOR PRESENTS.**

The Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York will celebrate this year the usual Fall Festival by holding an entertainment and ball at Grand Central Palace on Thanksgiving Day, November 24. As in the past, the Women's Auxiliary Branch of the Party will arrange for a Bazaar and Fair in conjunction with this entertainment and ball, for which we need your hearty co-operation. Any object that will be donated by you will be sold and otherwise disposed of, the proceeds to go towards the Daily People.

Comrades, that the Daily and Weekly People are the most effective weapons with which we can smite the oppressors and misleaders of the working class, need not be emphasized. All of you who are readers of either one or the other understand this better than it can be told in writing. So understanding, it remains for you to aid our press to the highest extent of your ability.

Of the many ways of raising funds, the Bazaar and Fair, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary, is the most effective one. Here every little donation is profitably sold and disposed of, and, at times, double the market value is secured. We ask you, therefore, to send on as early as possible whatever object you can for this purpose. Anything is acceptable, from a small pin cushion to a richly embroidered pillow, and from any other small article to an expensive piece of furniture.

The donations are to be sent to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan, New York.

Entertainment Committee,  
A. Orange, Secretary.

**BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM.**

Reopened With An Interesting S. L. P. Lecture On "Who Voted Right In This Campaign?"

Immediately upon the close of the campaign of 1904, Section Buffalo S. L. P. has resumed its educational work by reopening the Labor Lyceum. Comrade L. A. Armstrong delivered last Sunday the first lecture of the series. His subject was: "Who Voted Right in This Campaign?" The lecture and the usual general discussion that followed, proved to be of a very interesting and instructive character. The unusually good attendance, for a first lecture, and the amount and character of S. L. P. literature sold there, promise to make this season's Labor Lyceum a record breaker.

These lectures and discussions will be held from now on till May every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in Florence Parlors, 427 Main, near Genesee street.

The lecture committee intends to devote the first six Sundays of the season to talks on the lessons of this campaign to be delivered by representatives of the six parties in the field in New York State. Comrade Armstrong's lecture was the first of the series—from the S. L. P. standpoint.

This Sunday, November 20th, Attorney E. N. Heath will speak there on "The Principles of the People's Party".

Mr. Heath was candidate on the Populist State ticket in this election. He is well known to the regular attendants of the Labor Lyceum from his talks on "Money Question", "Direct Legislation", etc., and from his debate with Comrade B. Reinstein last season, when he surrendered completely after the first round. His talk on this occasion and the discussion that will fol-

low promise to be quite interesting.

Every reader of this paper should make a point to be in Florence Parlors every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and to bring friends along. Admission is free.

**NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.**

Received during week ending with Saturday, November 12, the following amounts:

Section Rensselaer County, N. Y., per Corregan	\$10.00
Tony Enos, Eureka, Cal.	2.00
Pennsylvania S. E. C., 1/2 on list 380, Mullin, Shelly	1.00
Indiana S. E. C. on account lists	15.41
Indiana S. E. C., per Cox	12.00
Kentucky S. E. C., per Cox	15.00
John Morth, Providence, R. I.	1.00
Texas S. E. C., 1/2 of balance on list 415	1.58
Texas S. E. C., 1/2 on list 418	1.50
Texas S. E. C., 1/2 on list 419	4.00
Texas S. E. C., 1/2 on list 412	2.50
Texas S. E. C., 1/2 on list 413	.75
Section Bridgeport, Conn., per Corregan	2.00
Section New Haven, Conn., per Corregan	2.00
Section Providence, R. I., per Corregan	10.00
Section Fall River, Mass., per Corregan	5.00
Henry O'Neill, Providence, R. I., per Corregan	1.00
Section Lowell, Mass., per Corregan	2.00
Section Lynn, Mass., per Corregan	2.08
Section Worcester, Mass., per Corregan	3.75
Section Springfield, Mass., per Corregan	5.00
Section Erie, Pa., per Corregan	5.00
Section Canton, O., per Corregan	4.00
Section Cleveland, O., per Corregan	33.00
Section Detroit, Mich., per Corregan	10.00
Section Detroit, Mich., per Corregan, on account lists	5.00
Section Chicago, Ill., per Corregan	1.05
Section Milwaukee, Wis., per Corregan	12.00
F. R. Wilke, Milwaukee, Wis., per Corregan	1.00
P. O'Rourke, Butte Mont., per Corregan	20.00
B. H. Williams, Basin, Mont., per Corregan	50.80
Section Grand Junction, Colo., per Corregan	12.00
Section Denver, Colo., per Corregan	2.00
Section Braddock, Pa., per Corregan	28.20
Pennsylvania S. E. C., per Corregan	10.00
Section Philadelphia, Pa.	7.80
N. Y. S. E. C., 1/2 on list 544, Leske, Congers	1.00
Total	\$302.33
Previously acknowledged	793.70
Grand total	\$1,096.12

Note: State Executive Committees, Sections, as well as members at large in possession of lists for the National Campaign Fund are urged to return the same forthwith with funds collected so as to enable this office to close the books. Blank lists must also be returned.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

**SPECIAL FUND.**

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)	
Previously acknowledged	\$9,310.11
T. Walsh, (Fare allowed him by Section Union County, N. J.)	.50
Section Columbus, Ohio	2.10
G. Elba, Columbus, Ohio	1.00
E. Bier, Columbus, Ohio	.50
J. Ecklund, Cambridge Minn.	1.00
L. Harris, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
P. Walsh, City	1.00
J. Corbin, City	1.50
T. Barnett, Marietta, Wash. Loan Certificate	20.00
P. Walsh, City	1.00
Total	\$9,339.71

**THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH FUND.**

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER 12, 1904, WAS \$4.43, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOMESTRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged	\$4,062.03
J. O. Moroney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia	\$7.70
Section Cleveland, Ohio, Balance of proceeds of Masquerade Ball	1.25
R. Gunther, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
Section St. Louis, Mo., per J. J.	
Ernst	2.00
H. L. Bell, Bremerton, Wash.	5.00
W. J. Gerry, Colo. Springs, Colo.	8.98
T. Sweeney, Louisville Ky.	1.00
J. Martin, City	1.00
O. Rueker, Cranford, N. J.	5.00
Total	\$4,720.07

## "OPEN SHOP"

**POLITICAL CANDIDATES FAVORING IT TRIUMPH IN SAN FRANCISCO.**

Butchers' Union Submits to Decree of Citizens' Alliance Without Struggle—Republicans Violate Law to Place "Socialist" Party on Official Ballot—Socialist Labor Party Bitterly Opposed.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 9.—That the election returns in California should show the Republican majority greater than ever before, the Democratic party almost demolished, and the Union Labor Party evidently in its death throes, is not at all surprising. It had been prophesied that Debs would pick up a good part of the Democratic vote out here, and the showing he made proves the truth of the prophecy.

The ascendancy of the "Citizens' Alliance" in San Francisco was plainly demonstrated in the vote, those candidates who were especially endorsed by that body running away ahead of their ticket. Indeed the establishment of the "open shop," the mission of the Citizens' Alliance is practically accomplished here.

It will be remembered that the "Boss Butchers' Association," backed by the "Citizens' Alliance," declared for the "open shop" at the beginning of last month. Cards to that effect were placed in the windows of the most important butcher shops and everything was done to make the act as prominent as possible. The Butchers' Union has always been a strong and aggressive organization and trouble was expected. Timid citizens trembled when a special meeting of the offended union was announced. But the meeting came off and was attended by the officers of the "Labor Council" and the "Building Trades Council," yet no explosion took place. The union voted to accept the decree of the association. This is only one case. Many more might be cited.

Boycotts and other union demonstrations no longer offend the bourgeois eye. The day of the pure and simple union is certainly past here.

But the Union Labor Party and the Trades Union are not dying in each others arms. One of the significant features of the campaign was the hostility between these "brother" organizations. Although the Union Labor Party meetings were entirely controlled by the Mayor Schmitz faction this year, yet the trades union leaders, most of whom are politicians, were loud in their condemnation of Schmitz, and took a conspicuous part in the many indignation meetings which the opposing parties deemed it necessary to hold throughout the campaign in order to set forth the impurity of the city's chief. And, in many instances, the Union Labor Party candidates were especially condemned by the trades union politicians.

An amusing incident in the campaign was the stand taken by the Kangaroo ex-president of the Labor Council. Having failed to get the Union Labor Party nomination for Congress in the Fourth District, this worthy took the rostrum in behalf of the Republican nominee of said district, using arguments in favor of the Republican party, which, coming from a man of his supposed principles, were so absurd as to make even the capitalist politicians laugh.

But the great lesson of the campaign was the remarkable tenderness of the Republican party towards the so-called Socialist party, which, in direct opposition to the election laws of the State, was given political standing in districts where it had not polled the required three per cent. at the last election, and in some instances where it had put up no ticket at all. Yes, capitalist politicians are wise in their generation.

On the other hand, the Socialist Labor Party was given no quarter, but was illegally denied a place on the ballot on various ridiculous pleas. Needless to say, those pleas were false. The S. L. P. had not a "prior claim" in districts where its vote was nothing; and the proceedings of the S. L. P. were all technically correct.

**FURTHER RETURNS.**

**ILLINOIS.**

Duquoin, Ill., Nov. 13.—The vote recorded for the S. L. P. in Perry County is 69. Debs was given 221, a number of which were split.

Belleville, Ill., Nov. 13.—This city gives Corregan 127 votes against 102 for the S. L. P. in 1900. Debs got but 124.

**KENTUCKY.**

Newport, Ky., Nov. 14.—Our vote for Corregan was 270. We have started the fight for 1008.

**WASHINGTON.**

Shoquahmie, Wash., Nov. 9.—The S. L. P. received 7 votes in this one-horse town. Debs polled 4. Will continue to

peg away with literature and secure subscriptions for the Weekly People.

**NEW JERSEY.**

Newark, N. J., Nov. 15.—Revised figures give the S. L. P. 645 votes in Essex County. The official count was begun to-day.

**MINNESOTA.**

Red Wing, Minn., Nov. 14.—Goodhue County cast 14 votes for Corregan and 37 for Debs, Public Ownership party. For Governor Anderson polled 20 votes and Nash, Public Ownership party, 7.

**OHIO.**

Chillicothe, O., Nov. 14.—The official abstract here gives the S. L. P. 8 votes. It gives no more than 3 votes in any precinct while the tallysheet in one precinct gives us 8, thus showing that we were counted out. Debs was given 51.

**EMANUEL RUBRINGER**

Comrade Emanuel Rubringer is no more. On Friday, October 21, while in the employ of Tiler & Stokel, machinists, he was caught by the chain of a moving crane and both his legs were ground to a pulp. Three weeks later, on Monday, November 7, did he succumb to his injuries.

The deceased comrade was one of those brave and untiring Socialist Labor Party men, who did not join the emancipation cause for personal benefit or to gain prominence. Nay, on the contrary, he, the poor, hard working proletarian, had a clear idea of the great battle that wages everywhere—the battle of light against darkness, of class against class. He hated all that was mean, low, degrading; he loved all that was good, noble, elevating. Such noble qualities, strengthened by a strong will and a clear brain enabled him to do so much for the Socialist Labor Party. All that he did for the movement, the unselfish part he took in the grand struggle for the uncompromising Socialist Labor Party should spur us on ever to greater activity.

Rubringer is no more. He has done all he could to pave the way for better conditions. "He has," said Comrade Wilke, in a short address at his grave, "no slab of granite to mark his grave, but the monument he has reared by his good work for the Socialist Labor Party is of more value and lasting by far than any monument of marble or granite could be."

The Bohemian Turn Society and the members of Section Milwaukee of the Socialist Labor Party paid him their last tribute. Many were the floral offerings.

Comrade Rubringer leaves behind a mournful wife and three children who are still too young to realize the position in which they have been placed through the death of their beloved and faithful father.

H. B.  
Milwaukee, Wis.

Whereas, One of our staunchest comrades has been torn from our midst, due to the results of the competitive system, which not only robs the worker of the product of his labor, but also takes the bread winner from wife and children; and

Whereas, We, the members of Section Milwaukee, Socialist Labor Party, feel the irreparable loss of our Organizer, Comrade E. M. Rubringer, who died Monday, November 7, after an illness of three weeks; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family at the loss of an honorable husband and a worthy father, and one of the most energetic fighters against the capitalist system of which he himself was a victim; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Section and a copy sent to the bereaved family and also to our Party Press to be published in the same.

Manager The People.

Sir—I wish to get the following back numbers of The People:

Vol. 9, No. 18, August 30, 1899.  
Vol. 10, No. 20, August 11, 1900.  
Vol. 11, No. 30, October 26, 1901.  
Vol. 12, No. 21, August 23, 1902.

If you cannot furnish these, I will pay 25 cents per copy to any one who can—could you advertise this offer. Money will be sent on notification that copies can be furnished and of cost.

W. W. Townsend.  
R. 382 Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

**FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.**  
**An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.**  
**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.**  
has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, FOR COLIC, FOR WIND, FOR BRUISES, FOR SCALDS, FOR BURNS, FOR SORE THROAT, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE EYES, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE EARS, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE NOSE, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE MOUTH, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE EYES, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE EARS, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE NOSE, FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE MOUTH.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and forty-four subscriptions to the Weekly People were received during the week ending Saturday, November 12. The campaign is over. The election shows that there is a strong socialist sentiment in this country. The developments since then indicate that between now and the next presidential election the class struggle will be greatly accentuated. In a word, the working class is ripe for socialist literature, and will grow riper in the immediate future. There is no better socialist literature in circulation than the Weekly People. Get the working class to read it, and this socialist sentiment will be crystallized into class-conscious action and organization. As a preliminary to this end, order a bundle to use as sample copies. We again quote prices for small bundle orders:

	Nov. 12.	Nov. 5.
5 copies 3 months	\$ .65	
5 copies 6 months	1.30	
5 copies 1 year	2.50	
10 copies 3 months	1.30	
10 copies 6 months	2.50	
10 copies 1 year	5.00	
25 copies 3 months	3.25	
25 copies 6 months	6.25	
Section Patterson, N. J., has decided to continue its order of 100 Weekly Peoples each week. These were used during the campaign for distribution at open-air meetings. Hereafter they will be used by the comrades of that city as sample copies to help them in getting subscriptions.		

Our circulation figures as follows:  
Week ending:  
Nov. 12. Nov. 5.  
Single subscriptions ... 9,479 9,610  
Bundle orders ... 2,230 2,425  
Special bundle orders... 250 350

Total..... 11,959 12,395  
There were 425 expirations during the week.

Five or more subs. were sent in as follows: Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, 11; Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill., 11; 34th A. D., New York, 9; 35th A. D., New York, 8; G. A. Jennings, East St. Louis, Ill., 8; John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8; 11th-18th A. D., New York, 7; Aug. Clever, Braddock, Pa., 6; Section Boston, 6; J. S. Weinberger, Schenectady, N. Y., 5; Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Texas, 5; J. J. Ernst, St. Louis, Mo., 5; P. Friesema, Jr., Detroit, Mich., 5.

Push the party press. Agitate, educate and organize!

**LABOR NEWS NOTES.**

Notwithstanding it was election week, we had several small orders. All of our Corregan and Cox lithographs were sold and only a few campaign buttons were left; we also came out almost exactly even on all of our campaign leaflets.

Among the best of the orders were those of Cleveland, Ohio, ten "Pilgrim's Shell," twenty "Two Pages from Roman History," and twenty "Value, Price and Profit"; Minneapolis, Minn., took 2,600 leaflets, twenty-six pamphlets and one "History of the Paris Commune"; St. Louis, Mo., took over 100 pamphlets, made up of "What Means This Strike," "Eighteenth Brumaire," and "Two Pages from Roman History"; San Francisco, Cal., took twenty-seven pamphlets and 200 Hungarian leaflets.

It is well worth while noting the titles of the books in the above orders. You

will observe that some of our sections immediately upon the termination of the campaign, prepared to begin another work that is now in order. The members of every section, likewise, should now do some more thorough study, and, in addition to their other work, the sections should conduct indoor meetings and classes. The foundation of our movement cannot be laid too well.

We received an order for 300 of the Italian pamphlet, "The Socialist Labor Party or the Social Democratic Party?" from Boston. There was a little delay in securing the final proof-reading and making of corrections, that prevented its coming out when promised. We are now assured that it will be ready during the week.

## Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.  
Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205 1/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 854 Market street Room 40. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P.—Section Headquarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each month.

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P. meets in Room 3, Richmond Hall, Richmond street W., every second and fourth Wednesdays. Workingmen cordially invited.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307 1/2 Pine Street Room 6.

**SECTION WORCESTER.**

Section Worcester, Mass., meets at headquarters, 5